

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 49.

New York and Chicago, December 20, 1913.

No. 25.

COLD STORAGE CANARD DIES.

The Department of Justice at Washington this week backs down from its big bluff about prosecuting a "nation-wide cold storage trust" because of high egg prices, and announces that it has reached the conclusion that there is no such a trust in existence, and that the high price of eggs has been due to natural causes. It is stated that after several weeks of investigation over the entire United States, officials of the Department of Justice have reached the conclusion that there is little ground for belief that a nation-wide cold storage trust exists.

Every United States attorney in the country was pressed into service for a quick survey of the cold storage field and their reports to Washington indicate that while combines have been formed in a few of the large cities, there is no reason to believe that there is a cold storage trust controlling the price of eggs and other products.

The nation-wide inquiry has tended to put the Department of Justice on the side of the Department of Agriculture, placing much of the blame for high egg and poultry prices, not on cold storage men, but on the hen. According to reports so far at hand cold storage men have suffered from a marked lack of eggs and other products, and prices have gone up for this reason.

OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT GROWS.

Oleomargarine production took another jump in November, being three-quarters of a million pounds more than for the same month last year—another indication of the steady increase of public confidence in and demand for this food product. The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of November, 1913, was 8,651,617 lbs. uncolored, and 288,304 lbs. colored, a total of 8,939,921 lbs., a gain over November, 1912, of 710,939 lbs. The renovated butter output was 1,062,926 lbs.

The actual production in the Chicago district of oleomargarine and renovated butter by months for the past year follows:

1912.	Oleomargarine.	R. Butter.
November	8,228,982	1,512,426
December	9,220,400	1,677,558
January, 1913	8,552,313	1,687,382
February	8,609,898	1,846,602
March	8,418,500	2,107,509
April	8,638,210	1,177,176
May	7,244,303	1,086,971
June	5,204,195	961,271
July	4,991,673	897,101
August	5,550,914	1,071,884
September	7,920,383	1,308,876
October	9,218,252	1,124,732
November	8,939,921	1,062,926

COURT RULES FOR OLEOMARGARINE Naturally Yellow Product Not Barred in New York

The highest court of the State of New York, the Court of Appeals, this week handed down an opinion which settles a long fight made by butter interests to shut out oleomargarine from the markets of the State. The court rules that oleomargarine made yellow by its natural ingredients may be sold without violation of the State law, and that the law does not compel oleomargarine manufacturers to choose ingredients which will make their product of a color other than yellow.

The butter interests, headed by State agricultural department officials and ex-officials, have long fought the sale of oleomargarine in the State of New York. Once they had a law absolutely barring its sale. That was declared unconstitutional, and they had laws passed prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation of butter.

They contended that naturally-yellow oleomargarine was unlawful, and they induced the Attorney General to carry a test case to the highest court. The Court of Appeals now sustains the lower court, which dismissed the complaint in the case against a dealer charged with selling oleomargarine illegally.

The opinion, written by Justice Collin, declares that oleomargarine may have a naturally yellow color, the same as butter has such a color, and that the use of natural ingredients giving it such a color does not show intention to defraud. The court holds that the law does not intend to prohibit the making or sale of oleomargarine; such prohibition would be unconstitutional.

The court holds that "a shade of yellow given oleomargarine through the use of recognized substantive ingredients in a natural and primary condition, identical with a shade of yellow possessed by natural butter, does not effect a deception or false pretense, and is not prohibited."

Natural Yellow Color Is Not Prohibited.

The court further declares that the law is not intended to prohibit the semblance in color to butter due to natural ingredients, and that "it does not compel the makers of oleomargarine to consciously choose the ingredients having a shade of color which will not produce that of butter."

The constitutionality of the right of the legislature to pass a law requiring oleomargarine to be made of a different color than butter is not determined in this opinion.

The court says it is not necessary to do that. It merely interprets the law as it stands, and declares it to give naturally-colored oleomargarine a perfect right to the market.

The decision is of more than State-wide importance, as it involves points and principles in dispute in other States along similar lines. It is regarded as another nail in the coffin of the butter monopoly, which first tried to shut out oleomargarine altogether, and then tried to compel its makers to make it of a color which would not compete with butter. Now all that seems to be left to the butter interests is to try to pass harassing tax and license laws, as has been done in some States, to make the sale of oleomargarine as difficult as possible.

The case on which this opinion was rendered was that of John J. Gupton and others. The attorneys who defended and finally won the case were Breed, Abbott & Morgan of New York, who have been successful in so many oleomargarine cases. Attorney General Carmody himself appeared in behalf of the butter interests. Concerning this ruling Mr. Breed makes the following statement:

Legal View of the Decision.

"This is the most important decision affecting the oleomargarine industry that had been rendered since the case of the People v. Marks, in 1885, when the Court of Appeals held that the Legislature could not constitutionally prohibit oleomargarine—an admittedly wholesome food product—from sale in the State of New York if it was sold on its own merits and under its own name.

"The undisputed evidence in this case established that oleomargarine made from its natural, usual and ordinary ingredients has a slight yellow color. The Attorney General claimed that the fact that the product had any color of yellow, causing it to resemble some butter, made its sale illegal in this State.

"The Court holds in its decision that such a construction of the statute would render it unconstitutional; that the statute only prohibits the designed and intentional coloring of oleomargarine by artificial or other means, and cannot constitutionally prohibit the sale of the product having a yellow color derived from the use of usual and ordinary ingredients.

"It is not generally known that in 1907 the legislature passed what is known as the 'package law,' providing that all oleomargarine must be sold in package form, labeled, branded and stamped 'Oleomargarine.' There is, therefore, no chance whatever of any deception to the public in the purchase of oleomargarine. Existing statutes also require that if oleomargarine is used in hotels or boarding houses it is necessary that signs

should be displayed stating 'Oleomargarine used here,' and menu cards must state the fact.

"That oleomargarine is a wholesome and healthful food product has been publicly stated and testified to by practically all food chemists, including Dr. H. W. Wiley, former Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and Professor Chandler, formerly of Columbia College, who was identified with the original Marks case in this State.

"The decision is also of great importance to the retail dealers throughout the State, and especially to those consumers whose means are not sufficient to enable them to pay the high prices which butter commands in the present market and who, by reason of that fact, frequently do without butter. No legislature, under the present-day high cost of living conditions, can afford to put any bars upon the sale of any wholesome and healthful food product offered to the public on its own merits and under its own name, because of the effect of an open market upon some other food product."

The Opinion of the Court.

Justice Collin's opinion is as follows, in full:

The action, instituted by the commissioner of agriculture of the State, is to recover from the defendants, constituting a mercantile firm, a penalty for a sale of oleomargarine, alleged to have been manufactured in imitation or semblance of natural butter, in contravention of section 38 of the Agricultural Law. (Consolidated Laws, Chap. 1 (Laws of 1909, Chap. 9), Sections 30, 38.) The decision of the trial court directed, under the findings of fact and conclusions of law, the judgment dismissing the complaint on the merits, which was reversed by the Appellate Division in the order appealed from.

Section 38 is: "Manufacture and sale of imitation butter prohibited. No person by himself, his agents or employees, shall produce or manufacture out of or from any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, the article known as oleomargarine or any article or product in imitation or semblance of natural butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream of the same; or mix, compound with or add to milk, cream or butter any acids or other deleterious substance or any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from milk or cream, so as to produce any article or substance or any human food in imitation or in semblance of natural butter, nor sell, keep for sale or offer for sale any article, substance or compound, made, manufactured or produced in violation of the provisions of this section, whether such article, substance or compound shall be made or produced in this State or elsewhere. Any person manufacturing, selling, offering or exposing for sale any commodity or substance in imitation or semblance of butter, the product of the dairy, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this chapter, whether he sells such commodity or substance as butter, oleomargarine or under any other name or designation whatsoever and irrespective of any representations he may make relative to such commodity or substance. . . ."

The defendants sold a package of oleomargarine to an agent of the agricultural department of the State. It was within the maximum size and was sealed, wrapped and labeled in all respects as prescribed by the Agricultural Law (Sec. 41.). It was sold as and for oleomargarine, and there was no deception or attempt to deceive in the sale. The ingredients composing it, oleo oil, cottonseed oil, neutral oil, cream, milk, butter and salt, were the recognized and lawful substantive ingredients of oleomargarine, and were mixed or compounded in the usual way. It had a shade of yellow color which was derived solely from these ingredients in a natural condition. No ingredient was for the sole purpose of producing the shade of yellow. Some natural butter has a shade of yellow identical with that of the oleomargarine sold by the defendants.

The Attorney General, in behalf of the State, asserts that oleomargarine in its

natural condition is white; that the identity of color of oleomargarine and of natural butter proved the manufacture of the oleomargarine "in imitation or semblance of natural butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream of the same" and, therefore, in violation of the section, and the sale of it was by the section inhibited and penalized. He argues that the legislative intention was to protect against deception the buyers and consumers of butter by compelling the manufacturers of oleomargarine to put into it only such ingredients, or the usual ingredients having only such color, as will give it a color other than that of natural butter.

The counsel for the appellants asserts that the legislative intention was to interdict the

use of an ingredient solely to give the product the color of natural butter, and the designed and conscious selection of the substantive ingredients of such color or colors in such proportions as will effect an imitation, in the matter of color, of natural butter.

The legislative intention, if expressed and if lawful under the Federal and State Constitutions, is the law obligatory upon the courts as well as upon every citizen. Our duty is fulfilled by ascertaining the legislative intention and applying it, if lawful.

Additional proven facts are pertinent and useful. Of the established ingredients, as stated, of oleomargarine, oleo oil, which is about one-half of the product, has naturally and in the market a color varying from a

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REVENUE HEAD FAVORS LOW OLEO TAX

Report Shows Record Output of Product Last Year

The annual report of the Federal Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, made public this week, declares the present oleomargarine law unsatisfactory, and recommends a merely nominal flat tax on all oleomargarine. His recommendation was adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose views were set forth in his annual report reviewed in the last issue of The National Provisioner.

In spite of the discriminatory law now in force Commissioner Osborn's annual report shows that the production of oleomargarine last year was the highest on record since the enactment of the present law. The maintenance of such high butter prices has forced consumers to turn to oleomargarine in spite of the tax impositions and hostile legislation and official action everywhere. Its use is now on such a broad basis that it rises superior even to the handicaps imposed for the benefit of the butter monopoly.

In his report Commissioner Osborn says:

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, established the highest record of operations in oleomargarine since the enactment of the original law, August 2, 1886, with a total production of 138,707,426 pounds of uncolored and 6,520,436 pounds of colored oleomargarine, or a total of 145,227,862 pounds of both classes, as against 122,365,414 pounds of the uncolored and 6,235,639 pounds of the colored, making a total of 128,601,053 pounds of these two classes during the fiscal year 1912, or an increase of 16,342,012 pounds of the uncolored and 284,797 pounds of the colored, making a total net increase of 16,626,809 pounds over the previous year.

The fiscal year 1910 shows the next highest record of production, with a total of 141,862,280 pounds of both classes, which is 3,365,582 pounds less than that produced in 1913.

Withdrawals tax paid during 1913 amounted to 138,242,848 pounds at one-fourth cent and 4,090,658 pounds at 10 cents per pound, or a total of 142,333,506 pounds as compared with 121,945,038 pounds at one-fourth cent and 3,174,331 pounds at 10 cents, making a total of 125,119,369 pounds at both rates during 1912, an increase of 16,297,810 pounds of uncolored and 916,327 pounds of colored; a total net increase of 17,214,137 pounds tax paid during the fiscal year 1913.

A decrease of 46,474 pounds of uncolored and 626,149 pounds of colored product is shown in the withdrawals free of tax for export during 1913.

The total collection from all oleomargarine sources during 1913 amounted to \$1,259,987.67 as against \$1,128,707.25 during 1912, being an increase of \$131,280.42. Of these collections for 1913, \$16,750 was from special taxes of manufacturers; \$21,048 from retail dealers in colored product; \$291,645.08 from retail dealers in uncolored; \$3,340 from wholesale dealers in colored; \$162,575.25 from wholesale dealers in uncolored product; and

\$417,165.38 from the stamp tax at 10 cents and \$347,463.96 stamp tax at one-fourth cent per pound.

A slight decrease is reported in the number of violations during 1913, there being a total of 1,745 cases as against 1,779 in 1912. These violations involve 1,375 persons and consist of 78 cases of illicit manufacture through addition of artificial coloration to the uncolored product; 46 violations by wholesale dealers for failure to pay tax, keep government record, or render returns, and 1,251 cases against retail dealers for infractions of the various sections of the law governing the sale of the product by them.

Prosecutions were instituted against 17 illicit manufacturers, 7 wholesale dealers, and 20 retail dealers, or a total of 53 cases, which resulted in the conviction of 6 illicit manufacturers, 1 wholesale and 3 retail dealers. The other 43 cases, with those pending at the beginning of the year, are still before the courts. The remainder were settled by compromise or dropped upon recommendation of the officers. A total of \$1,969.24 was collected from fines imposed by the courts; \$110,610.52 by compromise, in addition to which \$62,383.26 on account of special taxes and \$122,999.69 stamp taxes were assessed on account of these violations.

Should Be a Flat Tax.

The present oleomargarine law is not satisfactory either from an administrative or revenue standpoint, and should be so amended as to remedy it in both respects.

Considerable comment has, in the past, been made in the matter of the production of illicit spirits and the consequent loss to the government of taxes on that product, and while it is true that the government sustains quite a loss on this account, it is not to be compared with the loss that may be and has been sustained in the illicit traffic in oleomargarine. In any of the three or four large cities of the country, the government, unless the illicit traffic in the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is controlled, will lose more taxes from this source than would be lost in the way of taxes on distilled spirits illicitly produced in all the Southern States.

A law imposing a flat tax of a nominal rate without any differentiation based upon coloration with provision for individual stamped or original packages of certain size adequately marked and branded, and safeguarded by the proper penalties, would, in my opinion, be easier of enforcement and yield greater revenues than the present law and with less expense to the government.

Concerning renovated butter the report says:

A decrease is shown in the production and withdrawal taxpaid of renovated butter during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913. There were 38,354,762 pounds produced and 38,285,114 pounds withdrawn taxpaid, as against 46,387,398 pounds produced and 46,413,895 pounds taxpaid during 1912, this being a decrease of 8,032,636 pounds and 8,128,781 pounds in these items.

APPETITE MAKES THE EGG DEAR

Increased Consumption the Cause of High Prices

By the Editor of The New York Times Annalist.

Between the statistical position of the American hen, the suspected cold storage man, and the growing appetite of the urban dweller for eggs at breakfast and other meals, it is a distracting piece of business to account for the high prices to which eggs have gone this year and last.

There is absolutely no doubt about the faithful and efficient performance of the hen. She is laying more eggs per capita per annum, taking account of all the people in the country, than ever before. There is no mystery about cold storage, unless it be concerning the lapse of time between the entry and the exit of specific articles; its advocates argue that prices are kept from soaring even higher because of it.

And the appetite of the city man is statistically demonstrable—he is eating five eggs now while he ate only four a dozen years ago. He has increased the demand for eggs, and so must expect to pay more, unless the supply grows as fast as his demand, which it does not.

But the unaccountable thing is the fact that the rise in the price of eggs is out of proportion to the rise of other things that the demand for has increased in about the same ratio.

Eggs are a unique commodity. There is no substitute that would nearly meet the public demand for them. The potato is another. People could substitute for the potato more easily than for the egg, but they will have both. The potato is the only staple food commodity that has rivaled the egg in soaring price activity.

There is no important common commodity that swings so high and so low with absolute regularity each year as the egg does. In the five years from 1908 to 1912, inclusive, the price of eggs swung three times as wide as the widest among butter, chickens, wheat, corn, cotton and hay, and half again as wide as potatoes.

There are no absolute statistics for eggs and their production in this country. The Department of Agriculture publishes the farm prices every month, but does not even estimate yearly production. Even the census figures are partly estimated, and they take account only of farm production, so that a stupendous aggregate of eggs gathered in backyard chicken houses, with a neighborly commerce that must amount into millions of dollars, gets not even a guess.

The Same Hen Everywhere.

There are pretty reliable relative figures, however, that can be counted upon in the attempt to explain price movements. The proportional rate of production of eggs can be figured very closely. The hen the world over lacks individuality. Up North, in the West, down South experiments bring almost identical results about the rate at which hens lay eggs in different months of the year, and away off in Australia, beyond the equator, the same relative figures of egg production throughout the year hold good, except that our January figure stands beside July in Australian statistics, and so on, because the Australian winter is Australian summer.

The census counted 1,591,311,371 dozen eggs, valued at \$306,688,960, as the production of 1909, an increase of 23 per cent. in eggs and 112.6 per cent. in valuation over the egg crop of 1899. Of the 1909 crop 926,465,787 dozen were estimated as sold for

\$180,768,249. The population of the country had increased 21 per cent., giving a slight per capita increase in the production of eggs. The figures by sections of the country show some interesting facts.

One-half of all the country's eggs are laid in the North Central States, where the bulk of the cereal crops is grown. The West North Central States—the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri—produced 446,336,192 dozen eggs in 1909. Missouri led the country with 111,816,693 dozen. Iowa came next with 109,760,487 dozen. Kansas and Nebraska together produced 128,589,227 dozen, and sold 78,213,863 dozen. This is a very considerable fraction of the total of known marketings of eggs, and the severe drought and midsummer heat in those two States, to say nothing of the conditions in Iowa and Missouri, are known to have had a serious effect on the marketable supply this year.

These great egg-producing States increased their output in 1909 over 1899, but did not show as high a percentage of the whole country's production as in 1899, because there had been a great increase in other parts of the United States, notably in the South. Where the eggs come from is shown in the following table, made up from the census figures for 1909:

	Dozens of eggs produced and p. c. of increase over 1899.	Dozen.	P. C.
United States	1,591,311,371	23.0	
New England	55,078,175	8.7	
Mid. Atl.	161,921,598	14.8	
N. E. Cen.	392,304,118	12.2	
W. N. Cen.	446,336,192	21.6	
S. Atlantic	136,073,767	29.2	
E. S. Cent.	129,133,681	23.1	
W. S. Cent.	165,557,865	41.2	
Mountain	35,504,102	95.5	
Pacific	69,401,873	75.1	

The Urban Appetite for Eggs.

Now, the standard gauge of consumption of eggs for a number of years has been the wholesale marketings in seven big cities of the country—New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco, Milwaukee and Cincinnati. In those cities in 1909 were marketed 368,802,360 dozen of the 926,465,787 dozen eggs sold by farmers. They are central points in the egg trade, where eggs are gathered and whence they are distributed to surrounding regions.

It is significant of the keen urban appetite for eggs that while the country's production increased 23 per cent. in ten years city receipts increased 73 per cent. Incidentally, prices increased 60 per cent. New York's population increased 38.7 per cent.; the metropolitan district and commuting towns around New York increased 40 per cent.; New York's receipts of eggs increased 48 per cent.

The population of the seven cities named increased 30.9 per cent. The egg receipts increased 73 per cent. It is impossible to escape the fact that city people eat more eggs per capita than they formerly did. They eat more of everything else, too.

Just to make more certain that special conditions of supply in the two particular years, 1899 and 1909, do not make the difference, the yearly deliveries of eggs and the population (taking it for granted that the growth was steady) each year is given below. Dividing one by the other gives the fluctuating but steady general increase in relative per capita consumption included in the table:

	Population of the seven cities.	Dozens of eggs delivered to them.	Relative growth of per capita consump'n.
1900	7,225,906	230,960,430	100
1901	7,423,173	259,650,030	106
1902	7,625,825	244,402,050	98
1903	7,834,010	274,307,910	107
1904	8,047,870	285,961,020	108
1905	8,267,586	295,750,140	109
1906	8,493,291	333,191,700	129
1907	8,725,158	392,128,890	138
1908	8,965,355	364,371,730	124
1909	9,208,054	368,802,360	122

1910	9,464,140	395,484,330	127
1911	9,722,511	428,258,130	135
1912	9,987,935	410,892,030	126

The Price Notwithstanding.

The most perplexing thing about the egg question is the price of eggs. In the first place, the fact of the price is elusive. How much did eggs cost this year and last? Practically, it depends entirely on whose eggs; statistically, the price of eggs may be any one of a dozen or more figures. Eggs have different prices in different localities, and different grades (the grading based on all kinds of real, fancied or pretended differences of quality) in every locality. When any living person thinks of the price of eggs he is thinking of his kind of eggs in his grocery store.

Statistically, it is necessary to find out what that artificial person, the average consumer, pays for that thing that never was, the average egg consumed. And no two statisticians will ever figure it out alike. The statistician that wants to convince himself that prices are outrageous sensibly looks at it from the individual standpoint, gets a record of the price of fresh eggs, and finds that the increase since he was a boy is unconscionable. Says he, the consumer wants so many eggs when he wants them, and about the same number summer and winter.

The cold storage man knows a different way of figuring. He figures that if the whole community eats four times as many eggs during the early summer, when they are cheap, as during the winter, when they are very dear, the real average cost of eggs to consumers will be down near the summer price.

Both are correct. Looking at it humanly, only the price counts and you are a loser if a prohibitive price forces you to buy less, and averaging it up through the year doesn't satisfy an insistent appetite. But, statistically, the cold storage man has the best of you.

The Greatest Riser.

A standard figure of prices is that of the government bulletin on wholesale prices of hundreds of commodities that go into the cost of living. They offer a compromise between price, pure and simple, and the extreme use of "weighting," because they make allowance for differences of quantity by localities, but not over different parts of the year. And, bearing on the question of the price of eggs, the following table is made up from these government statistics.

A group of eight farm products and foods that do not go into cold storage—corn, cotton, hay, oats, wheat, cheese, dried fish and bacon—has been averaged over a dozen years. The government's own averages of eleven farm products and of forty-nine foods are also taken. Then the yearly average price of eggs alone. Not only has the price of eggs risen much more rapidly compared with the price in 1900 (the amounts have been reduced to a percentage basis) but the high point of last year is even further above the high point of the others. Only one commodity shows a higher "peak" rise than eggs. That is potatoes, and their yearly average was not so high.

	Eight foods.	Eggs only.	Farm products.	49 foods.
1900	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1901	1.10	1.06	1.07	1.01
1902	1.20	1.22	1.19	1.06
1903	1.19	1.23	1.09	1.02
1904	1.22	1.35	1.15	1.02
1905	1.17	1.38	1.13	1.04
1906	1.22	1.33	1.13	1.08
1907	1.30	1.41	1.24	1.13
1908	1.38	1.42	1.21	1.15
1909	1.40	1.60	1.40	1.20
1910	1.53	1.66	1.50	1.23
1911	1.45	1.51	1.48	1.26
1912	1.56	1.68	1.56	1.33
Highest in 1912.	1.76	2.53	2.05	1.53

Effects of Cold Storage.

The Statistical Bureau of the Government Department of Agriculture prepared a study of cold storage and prices, which has been published this year. The records run only to October, 1911. The conclusion reached after an elaborate statistical study seems to be that cold storage tends to equalize the price of eggs throughout the year, and adds a min-

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.)

PUTTING DOWN DRY SALT MEATS.

An Eastern curer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the best method of putting down dry salt meats for the domestic trade? Should they be pumped and when overhauled?

If the temperature of the meats is satisfactory, put in salt the same day as cut. To each gallon of pumping pickle of 100 degs. strength add 3 ounces of saltpeter and thoroughly amalgamate. All domestic meats should be run through a dipping trough containing 100 degs. plain pickle when put down green and at each overhauling.

Pump according to weight and cut. Fat backs require the least pumping, one or two strokes being sufficient.

Regular plates and butts will turn out better if placed in a 70 degs. pickle for 8 to 10 days before placing in dry salt. Clear bellies and rib bellies, 20 pounds down, give three or four strokes, and over 20 pounds four to six strokes, also extra short clears and extra short ribs. Short clears and short ribs give six to ten strokes, and dry salt shoulders six to eight strokes.

All dry salt meats should be overhauled in 8 to 10 days from the day put down; again in 20 to 25 days, and lastly in 40 to 45 days. Fat backs and clear plates, however, should be overhauled in 15 to 20 days, and again in 30 to 35 days. Pump and dip at each overhauling. Ends of bulks should be kept covered with either salt or brine soaked burlap; also tops of bulks, if practicable.

If meats are to be held over 120 days, overhaul the fourth time, omitting the pumping.

Dry salt meats may be shipped after being in cure approximately one day per pound; that is, bellies, extra clears and ribs, plates, fat backs, short ribs, short clears, etc. Shoulders, about two days to the pound. From five to ten days longer in salt is required if meats are to be smoked.

If convenient, bulk all meats in averages and lots with a card attached giving all these particulars.

STORING CURED MEATS.

A subscriber in Utah asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the best method of storing sweet pickled hams after they are cured, and at what temperature?

Meats cured in vats, and which are to be carried some time after being cured, should be overhauled—and new plain pickle of 45 degrees strength placed on them—at the following ages:

Skinned hams should be overhauled and repickled when seventy-five days old; regular hams, 20 pounds and down, overhaul and repickle when seventy-five days old; hams over 20 pounds, overhaul and repickle when ninety days old; shoulders and "picnics" in eighty days; bellies in sixty days.

Meats cured in vats, when overhauled at these ages, should be packed with the lean side down, and as tight as possible, and the cover clamped down tight also. The idea is to use as little pickle as possible, not over four gallons per hundredweight, when in the process of curing five to six gallons of pickle per hundredweight is used.

Meats cured in tierces may be carried thirty days longer before changing the pickle, if the curing temperature has been satisfactory, and the pickle is all right.

Store repacked meats in a temperature of 26 to 28 degs. Fahr. Fancy hams, when cured according to weight, if not used should be taken from pickle and carried on the floor dry, in a temperature of 26 to 28 degs. Fahr. for thirty days; if to be carried for sixty days, place in storage at 12 to 14 degs. Fahr. If fancy hams are not used up at these age limits they should be marketed as regular number one hams.

All meats, whether cured in vats or tierces, must be watched constantly to see that the pickle remains sweet. If the cellar temperature becomes too high pickle will sour. Curing receptacles should be washed out thoroughly at least twice a year with slaked lime.

THE VALUE OF HOG HAIR.

The following inquiry comes from a subscriber in the Ohio valley:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us some information about the market for hog hair, and where to get reliable quotations? Why do you not publish such quotations?

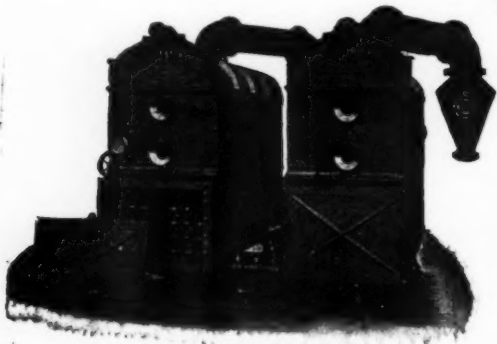
There is a great difference in the quality of hog hair from different parts of the country. Heavy hogs yield longer hair than smaller ones do. There are different prices for different colored hair. There are different ways of drying hair. Field drying is done by two methods, one merely drying the hair on the field, and the other curing and drying on the field, the hair being left on the field until all the cuticle is loose and can be beaten out of the hair along with other dirt and dust before sacking. Then there is steam-dried hair and coil-dried hair and so on.

The best way to arrive at the value of hog hair is to write buyers what quantity you have, weight of hogs killed, from what location these hogs came, method of drying, handling, etc.

Field-cured and dried hair, of whatever quality it may be, properly beaten and handled, is worth the most. Send samples to buyers showing color and quality. Minnesota hog hair, for instance, is worth more than Ohio hog hair. It is a hard matter to publish a price of any kind, as it would cause considerable argument and dissatisfaction generally.

KEEP IT ON FILE.

Is there something you want to know badly that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy, and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.



OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-29

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
York)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.
HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President.
JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.
OTTO V. SCHRECK, Secretary.
PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

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No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,
N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

WESTERN OFFICES.

Chicago, Ill., 906 Postal Telegraph Building.
Telephone, Harrison 1553.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21m.) (26 fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each10

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WHAT IS SAUSAGE?

It has been some time now since the fad-
dists informed the meat consumer that if he
bought for sausage anything that contained
other than meat alone, he was being de-
frauded. If it was not an all-meat sausage
it was not sausage at all, but a "fraud."
Even if it was wet enough to make it palat-
able it was a dishonest product—for were
you not "buying water for meat?"

Over in Germany, where sausages come
from, and where even the cranks will admit
they know how to make sausage—over in
Germany, in Westphalia, for instance, they
make at least 400 varieties of sausage. At
a recent German sausage exhibition as many
as a thousand varieties were shown. Did
anybody shout "Fraud!" No, sausage-
makers and consumers alike were proud of
and interested in the showing.

In this connection the story is told of a

young Prussian, who, though he had received
an expensive training as a chemist, shut
himself up in his laboratory and instead of
devising a new dye, safety match, motor en-
gine, explosive, aeroplane or photographic
lens, took pork, veal, olives, pepper, fennel,
old wine, cheese, apples, cinnamon and her-
rings' roe, and from them evolved a wonder-
ful and totally original "wurst," the best of
its kind. He has amassed a considerable for-
tune from its sale.

And up to date he has not been sent to
jail as a "food adulterator." But then, they
know sausage in Germany!

TRYING ARGENTINE BEEF

Imports of fresh beef at New York dur-
ing the past week were very light, compared
to previous weeks. There was no direct boat
from South America, and but one trans-At-
lantic liner brought in any beef. The total
arrivals for the week were 1,800 quarters of
chilled and 640 frozen, compared to 16,056
chilled and 1,728 frozen last week. All this
week's beef was Argentine, transshipped at
London.

The heavy imports of the two previous
weeks put plenty of the South American beef
on the local market. Much of it was brought
in by speculators and they were anxious to
get rid of it before it "went bad," conse-
quently there were bargains for chain-store
butchers and others on the lookout for them.

Attempts were made to create more or
less of a sensation out of "cheap Argentine
beef," but they did not amount to much.
The beef sold at wholesale at 1 to 2 cents
per pound under domestic beef of similar
quality, but the price concession seldom
reached the consumer. Retailers considered
themselves justified in asking what the beef
was worth, and they had some heavy previ-
ous losses in their beef business to make up.

There were varying opinions as to the
quality of the Argentine stuff, some butchers
claiming it to be the equal of the domestic
article, while others condemned it as too
heavy, lacking in flavor and having fat of
objectionable quality.

Their opinions were necessarily based on
the beef they saw, and depended on the qual-
ity of the shipment, the conditions surround-
ing its carriage on shipboard, its condition
on arrival, etc. Much of the imported beef
was not such as would pass muster for qual-
ity in a prime beef shop, but the best of it
was good enough to suit the average consum-
ing demand.

Prejudice among shop butchers against the
imported article was noticeable; they dis-
liked to experiment with it. This did not
apply, of course, to the chain-store butchers
and those supplying a speculative trade;
with these latter anything "went" that
passed inspection and made money.

THE COLD STORAGE BUGABOO

Reports from Washington this week state
that the "cold storage bogie" which has been
so industriously paraded for several weeks
past has fallen to pieces. After the big bluff
of government investigation and prosecution,
the officials of the Department of Justice
now admit that there was nothing to the
talk of a nation-wide cold storage trust.
They now side with the Department of Agri-
culture, which issued a bulletin showing that
high egg prices were due to actual scarcity
of eggs.

This leaves the agitators and politicians
looking for notoriety in a somewhat ridicu-
lous position. Congressman McKellar, of
Tennessee, whose name never appeared in
the public prints until he devised this "cold
storage investigation" scheme for personal
publicity, is very angry at the government
for the way it has "shown him up." His sit-
uation is aptly depicted by the New York
Produce Review when it says:

"There is something really pathetic in Mr.
McKellar's situation after the Department
of Agriculture had issued a circular explain-
ing the high price of eggs through purely
natural causes. 'I regret exceedingly,' he
cries, 'that the Department of Agriculture,
the day after I made an argument in the
House in an attempt to aid the American
people in maintaining their food supply at
a lower price, should have published a report
which apparently is an effort to whitewash
the cold storage men and belittle my efforts.'

"Poor Mr. McKellar! After setting up a
bugaboo and dancing around it with passion-
ate protestations and vituperative invective,
and calling upon his confreres in the House
to hold up his arms in stamping the monster
out of existence, a plain and every-day an-
nouncement by the Department of Agri-
culture comes along and pricks the phantasm
so that it collapses!"

This man McKellar, whether imbued by a
desire for fame or simply an ignoramus on
such questions, is a fair sample of the "re-
form politician" as we see him at this period.
Nevertheless, his kind need to be watched.
They are sometimes capable of considerable
mischief—and it is always the consumer who
suffers from their mischievous attempts at
legislation.

THE EFFECT OF DEMAND

In his recent report on trade conditions in
the Republic of Paraguay, one of the interior
countries of South America, British Consul
Oliver says that the price of cattle in that
country rose 30 to 40 per cent. within three
months last spring. He also gives figures
showing the remarkable rise in land prices
recently. These figures are similar to those
affecting cattle and land in Argentina.

The suddenly increased drain on the meat-
producing countries of South America has
sent land and livestock prices up like a
rocket, and has put meat packing cost up
correspondingly. And yet our home critics
are complaining because we are not getting
cheap South American meat!

TRADE GLEANINGS

C. H. Schofield will rebuild tallow plant recently burned at Hampton, Va.

Dickinson Brothers will erect a small mixing plant for commercial fertilizers at Glasgow, Ky.

J. W. Cox and W. H. Dixon will, it is reported, erect a cottonseed oil mill at Elm City, N. C.

The F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va., has completed its new plant at Charlotte, N. C.

Extensive improvements have been commenced by Armour & Company to its branch plant at North Adams, Mass.

The slaughterhouse and rendering works of the Star Market Company at Sandpoint, Ida., has been destroyed by fire.

The Trulock Cattle Company, Eubanks, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by O. P. Trulock and others.

The Standard Butchering Company, Butte, Mont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by T. Schivebig, John Esser and A. Mackel.

The General Rendering Company, a Delaware corporation, has applied for a charter to do business in the State of Illinois. The capital stock is \$50,000.

The Patton-Korndorfer Leather Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by A. S. Patton, H. C. Korndorfer and others.

The Clarkson Glue Company, a Missouri corporation, has applied for a charter to conduct its business under the laws of Illinois. The capital stock is \$100,000.

The Gray's Ferry Abattoir Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has purchased property adjoining its plant on Gray's Ferry avenue, with a view of extending its plant.

The Essex County Public Market Company, Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in food products by J. Schloss, S. Schloss and R. N. Shoemaker.

The Wolff Hide Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in hides, oils, fats, and operate tanneries. E. A. Wolff, E. L. Falk and H. H. Wile are the incorporators.

The American Argentine Dressed Meat

Company, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in meat, cattle, livestock, etc., with a capital stock of \$50,000 by W. Draemel, L. A. Sorensen and F. C. Taylor.

The Visayan Refining Company, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 to refine and sell all animal, vegetable and mineral substances. The incorporators are M. A. Barteau, C. E. Eclover and others.

The Crescent Cotton Oil Company, Snyder, Okla., has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 by P. A. Norris, R. K. Wootten and R. E. Montgomery. This company is a reorganization of the Western Cotton Oil Company.

J. O. Swingley and others are organizing a company with \$200,000 capital to acquire the properties of the Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Corporation at Nashville, Tenn., which will be converted into an ice and cold storage plant. The burned portion of the compound plant will be rebuilt and be operated.

President R. J. Dunham, Vice-President Everett Buckingham and Secretary-Treasurer J. C. Sharp were re-elected at the meeting of the directors of the Union Stock Yards Company at South Omaha, Neb. The meeting was brief, and aside from the re-election of officers nothing was transacted, excepting that there would be a continuance of the policy of the company to meet the demands of business with every improvement needed at the yards.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully-arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

CHRISTMAS ON PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The plans for the annual year-end entertainment given by the members of the New York Produce Exchange to the poor and unfortunate children of lower New York have been announced. Due to the success and popularity of the preceding affairs of this character, only minor changes will be made in this season's programme.

Mr. Walter Moore, chairman of the Executive Committee, reports that approximately 1,500 to 2,000 women and children will present themselves on the afternoon of December 31 as guests of the members. The spacious floor of the Exchange will be converted into a circus ground, and an elaborate entertainment will be provided. To add to the festivities will be a band of thirty pieces.

Everything possible will be done to gladden the hearts of the gathering. The children and grown-ups eagerly look forward to the event, and it is well known in the downtown districts that they regard the Produce Exchange members collectively as the kindest Santa Claus that ever was. Baskets containing toys and candies will be distributed among the younger element following the conclusion of the entertainment, while the mothers and "young mothers" will receive baskets heavily laden with eatables.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, December 17.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13@13½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@13¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@13¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¼@13½¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½@13¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13@13½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾@12½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾@13¼¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14@14½¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13¼@13¾¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11@11½¢. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10¼@10½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10@10½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½@10¢. 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½@10¢. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¾@10½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¼@10¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14@14½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼@13½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13@13¼¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14@14½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¼@13¾¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼@13¾¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13@13¼¢.

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Write for Catalogue

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

HYDRAULIC STEAM PUMPS.

A new line of hydraulic steam pumps has been designed by the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company of Mount Gilead, Ohio. This new design is the result of an experience of thirty-six years in designing, building and operating hydraulic presses, pumps and valves for a great variety of high pressure purposes.

Based on the steam end dimensions, the line covers twelve sizes, and on the water end dimensions seventy-one sizes. This pump is the single cylinder, double acting pattern and is shown by the accompanying illustration.

value than the average pump with shorter strokes having the same size water end.

2. Design of valves and gears prohibit short stroking of this pump.

3. Steam valve gear permits adjustment to be made while pump is in motion.

4. Cushioning of moving parts is fixed and positive and does not require adjustment.

5. Steel forgings are used for all water ends for pressure above 2,000 pounds.

6. Large water valve areas.

7. Removable valve seats.

8. Impossible to obtain uneven compression in tightening hydraulic packings.

ber of strokes for which it may be adjusted, thus preventing the pump from racing, should the pressure be released suddenly.

This steam pump and speed governor is recommended as a very convenient and desirable accessory, as it automatically regulates the maximum pressure to be delivered by the pump. This governor is said to economize the steam consumption, as it prevents racing at low pressure and stops the pump when the desired pressure has been obtained and puts the pump in motion again when the pressure is released or subsides for any reason, thus "following up" all decreases in pressure below the maximum.

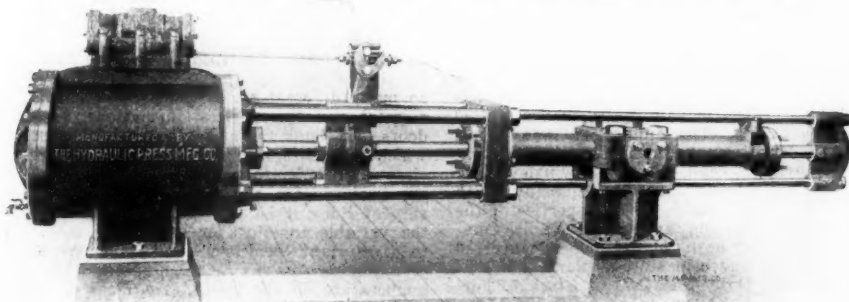
"BOSS" HOG SCRAPER SALES.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." The proof of the merits of machines is in trying them out. The Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., was one of the first firms to install a "Boss" Hog Scraper. After several years' use they replaced it with a different type of machine, and now they are installing again a "Boss" Hog Scraper, with electric motor direct connected. This is very encouraging to The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., the manufacturers of "Boss" machines, who also sold a "Boss" scraper to The Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio, which is now being installed. Hog slaughterers can get all information about these machines by addressing The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EFFICIENT MOTOR TRUCK WORK.

"Every day some stranger asks to have a look at the engine of my 1½-ton Kissel-Kar truck," says R. M. Farren, manager of a freight and passenger motor line running between Mansfield and Hartsville, Mo. "They say it is a wonder that such a small truck can pull across such hills with 25 per cent. overload, as it often does. We make three trips a day over this course, which means about eighty miles. We do it on about one gallon of gasoline to each five miles."

Want a good position? Watch the "Wanted" page for the chances offered there.



MOUNT GILEAD HYDRAULIC STEAM PUMP, SHOWING THE M. G. PRESSURE AND SPEED GOVERNOR ATTACHED.

tion. The improved features are as follows:

1. Long stroke of steam and water pistons. The stroke is longer than has been provided by previous designs. Elaborate experiments and long experience has proven that a long stroke is more economical in steam consumption for pumps of different capacities. The number of strokes or reverses are less. This reduces slippage at the water valves as well as the wear on all moving parts. Another advantage is that a given steam piston can be used with a small water plunger to give the same capacity. On this account the steam pressure may be reduced for a given water pressure, therefore the advantage of a lower steam pressure is gained. A pump having a long stroke with given steam and water ends has a larger capacity, hence a greater

9. Accessibility of all parts.

The accompanying illustration also shows the Mount Gilead pressure and speed governor, which regulates the speed and pressure of the above-described steam pump. It provides a simple and automatic control for all makes of hydraulic steam pumps.

This governor is provided with an adjustment which can be set to govern any speed and pressure desired. Two important things are accomplished by this governor without the slightest attention of the operator. First, it cuts off the steam supply to the pump when the predetermined maximum pressure is reached, thus preventing possible breakage of the pump, presses and fittings, which might result from excessive pressure. Second, it regulates the speed of the pump to any num-



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PACKERS

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.



ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Washington, D. C.—The Tenley Baking and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock by J. B. Barry, E. Brooks and others.

Chincoteague, Va.—The Delmarva Light, Heat and Refrigerating Corporation has been chartered with \$50,000 capital stock. Henry Conant is president.

Williamson, N. Y.—The Williamson Storage and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by H. W. Pearsall and others.

Evanston, Ill.—The North Shore Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$55,000 by J. R. Smart, A. E. Bull and J. F. Pierson.

Auburn, N. Y.—The Consolidated Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by F. H. O'Neill, Auburn; J. E. Ratchford and F. E. Ehrgood, Syracuse.

Lynn, Mass.—The Lynn Ice Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 by A. T. Smith, Winchester; F. E. Jennings, Everett, and E. C. Leach, Brockton.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The City Pure Ice and Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to manufacture ice and operate cold storage plant. W. B. Adams, F. Maule and J. B. Maule are the incorporators.

ICE NOTES.

Roanoke, Va.—The Clover Creamery Company will install a 20-ton ice machine.

Holden, Mo.—The Consumers' Ice and Fuel Company is erecting a 20-ton ice plant.

Auburndale, Fla.—F. D. Shepard, of Orlando, contemplates erecting an ice plant.

Easton, Md.—The Easton Ice Company has placed an order for a 15-ton ice plant to cost \$15,000.

Pawhuska, Okla.—The Pawhuska Ice Company has let contract for lately noted 20-ton additional ice plant.

Charleston, S. C.—The Consumers' Ice Company will enlarge its ice plant on Woolfe street to 90 tons capacity.

Abilene, Tex.—The property of the Cisco Ice Company has been acquired by the American Public Service Co.

Brownsville, Tex.—A company is being organized here with a capital stock of \$150,000 to erect a cold storage plant.

Ashland, Ky.—The Capital Ice and Cold Storage Company has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Marshfield, Mo.—The Marshfield Electric Company has let contract for the installation of an ice plant to cost \$6,000.

Washington, D. C.—The Heinrich Brewing Company will erect an ice plant near 25th and Water streets, N. W., at a cost including equipment of \$50,000.

York, Pa.—The York Ice and Milk Company has closed a deal for a tract of land in the southern part of the city, upon which an ice plant is to be erected shortly.

Versailles, Ky.—The Versailles Ice Manufacturing Company recently incorporated has organized with F. J. Sutterlin as president, Frank J. F. Sutterlin, vice-president.

Savannah, Ga.—Scheduling assets of \$20,200, and liabilities of \$18,128.24, the Hygeia Ice and Storage Company of this city has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. The application was signed by W. W. Aimar, as president.

Nashville, Tenn.—J. O. Swingley and others will incorporate a company with \$200,000 capital stock. The properties of the Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company has been acquired and will be converted into an ice and cold storage plant.

Windsor, Ont.—The Central Storage, Forward & Ice Company is being organized here with \$200,000 preferred and \$300,000 common stock. The company will erect a cold storage plant, do a general trucking business, and manufacture ice for general consumption. The cold storage plant will be five stories high and 125 feet square. Connected therewith an ice factory, 65 by 125 feet, having a capacity of 100 tons daily, will be built. H. J. Green, assisted by Messrs. Klingensmith and Wallace, all of Windsor, are undertaking the organization of the company.

Springfield, Mo.—Anticipating the securing of a contract for icing all the cars that pass through Springfield on the Frisco railway, workmen are remodeling the storage house of the Springfield Ice & Refrigerating Company here. The improvements will represent an expenditure of \$50,000. They will consist principally of increasing the floor space of the storage plant from 240,000 cubic feet to 420,000 feet. In case the contract

is obtained by the local company it is probable that another and larger storage house will be erected in the western section of the city. The third building as planned at the present, will cost about \$125,000. The latter project depends entirely upon the success of the company in securing the contract from the Frisco.

REFRIGERATION OF DRESSED POULTRY IN TRANSIT.

By Dr. M. E. Pennington and A. D. Greenlee.

(Concluded from last issue.)

It therefore becomes a fundamental problem in the transportation of dressed poultry and similar products to maintain low temperatures in all parts of the car, and this finally resolves itself into a question of car construction.

The shipments described above were hauled by six different car lines. The cars were of so many different series that they furnished a great variety of sizes, insulations, roofs, doors, ice bunkers, and all those elements which are factors in the sum total of efficiency. In order to compare the efficiency of the various cars constructed on widely divergent lines, it becomes necessary to reduce the variable functions or influencing factors to a resultant coefficient. Since the purpose of a refrigerator car is to maintain a fixed temperature on the inside, regardless of external temperatures, the ultimate question is one of heat transmission, or the power of all the contributing factors to overcome the heat which is transmitted from the outside to the inside.

A formula has been worked out in the process of this work, by which all the factors which influence efficiency are converged into one concrete expression. The application of this formula to the cars used in the experimental shipments results in a wide difference of efficiency indices—certain types of cars having almost double the efficiency of other types. With these indices as a working basis, an analysis of the construction of the different types of cars has revealed certain features which appear indispensable in efficient refrigerators.

Insulation and Ice Bunkers.

After a careful consideration of insulation in its various phases, including its non-con-

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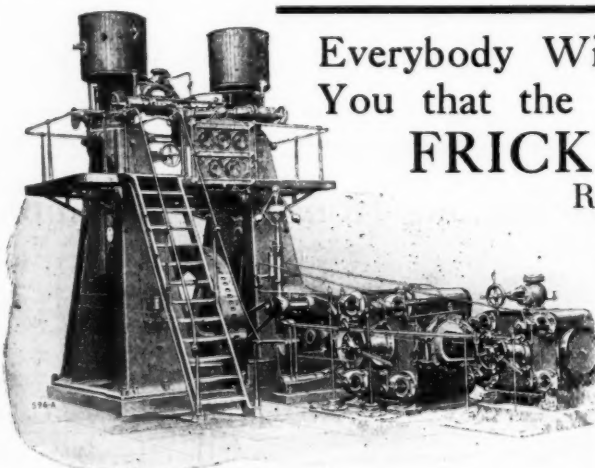
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ductive properties, its power of resistance to decomposition and putrefaction, its physical adhesive qualities, the thickness necessary, and the manner of application, it is very plain that this subject is one of prime importance in car construction. As a single example, a study of the cross-sections of the roofs of the types under investigation indicated that the most efficient cars were those with the best insulated roofs.

The various types of cars studied show that there is a wider divergence in the construction of the ice bunker than in any other single essential of the refrigerator car. The ice bunker in a refrigerator car holds a place analogous to that of the refrigerating machinery in a stationary plant. It must chill every inch of space in the compartment depending upon it.

Correlating the construction of the bunkers with the efficiency indices of the different types of cars, two essential principles for the production of low temperatures stand out prominently. First, the bunker must permit of the ice being crushed and evenly mixed with the salt; and, second, there must be a free admittance of the warm air of the car at the top of the bunker, free circulation through and around the ice and a free exit of the cold air at the bottom. Such requirements are apparently met most successfully by the tank on the one hand and the wire basket on the other.

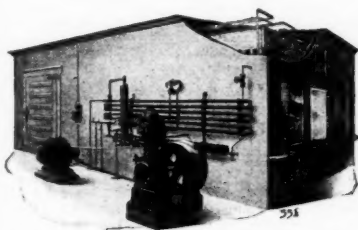
Temperature Differences and Size of Cars.

A detailed study of the differences in temperature of the air at the ends of the car and that at the center leads to the conclusion that it is impossible, during warm weather, to reduce the air at the center of thinly insulated cars to an optimum temperature for the transportation of dressed poultry. An investigation of temperatures inside the packages and in different parts of the car, by means of both thermographs and electric thermometers, resulted in very decided differences, especially between the end and center, and top and bottom of the load; likewise between the air in the car and the poultry in the boxes.

The air in the car followed the atmospheric fluctuations but to a lesser degree, while frequently the poultry was unaffected by a car temperature that rose and fell fire degrees, provided the increased or decreased temperature was not continuous; but a long continued difference in temperature, or a direct contact between the package and the source of the heat—as, for example, the side wall of the car—affects the temperature of the goods in the course of time.

The question of size for refrigerator cars is one which not only influences the quality of the produce hauled but is also of great concern to the operating department. A close scrutiny of the thermograph records on this point indicate, as a whole, that large cars require a considerable additional insulation to yield the same efficiency as the small cars. A serious shortcoming of the present types of refrigerators is their almost universal inability to equalize the temperature at the center

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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No company can establish such a record as this—leading all competitors in the amount of annual sales—unless there is merit in its product—merit of the kind that wins new customers, and retains the confidence of old ones.

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HINGES AND FASTENERS weigh 60 lbs. to the set.

The doors and Windows work as easily as the front Door on your dwelling.

They will not leak.

Refrigerator Door and Frame and Windows mean shipped complete ready to set in the opening.

We guarantee our "AD" statements.

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We are the sole manufacturers of the "NO EQUAL" DOOR with round jams so popular with the packing trade.

Our Revolving Ice Cream Door is a success for its purpose.

Our Ice Doors and Chutes do all that is required.

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and at the bunker and have both sufficiently low.

That definite standards have not heretofore been applied to the performance of a refrigerator car is due to the difficulty in determining just what happened between the closing of the car doors and its arrival at destination. Without such information car builders were working more or less in the dark. It is encouraging to observe that certain refrigerator cars are much more efficient than others and that their increased efficiency seems to depend on their construction.

Future Work to be Done.

The investigation which is here chronicled is only a small beginning in the solution of the problems confronting the shipper, the carrier and receiver in the handling of refrigerated perishable products. It is eminently necessary that the most efficient and economic size of refrigerated cars, the exact amount of insulation required to insure the maintenance of low temperatures in all parts of the car, and many others be pressed for more exact and far-reaching answers. It is hoped that the present report will stimulate further research in these and in other directions.

APPETITE MAKES THE EGG DEAR.

(Concluded from page 17.)

ute fraction to what the price would otherwise be if there was not that equalization. There isn't any conclusion about any other influence on prices.

From the many pages of statistics leading up to this clear result are taken the following very interesting standard percentages accepted by the egg trade as to normal production and consumption and movement in and out of storage of eggs in this country. The rate of production, in good years and bad, all over the world is just about as given in the first column. The other figures, that show the rate at which people eat up the eggs, either "fresh" or after storage, are based on only a few recent years and may

not remain good as cold storage develops. The figures are in every case the month's percentage of a whole year's total:

	Monthly rate of production of eggs		Monthly rate of known consumption		In and out of storage		All consumption	
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	Of stored Eggs only	In Out	In Out	P.C. P.C.
Jan. ...	6.6	6.6	1.8	8.4	0.3	11.6	0.0	1.0
Feb. ...	7.1	7.0	0.8	7.8	0.4	5.2	0.1	0.8
March ...	12.4	11.5	0.1	11.6	5.7	0.4	0.9	0.1
April ...	13.4	7.8	0.1	7.9	37.4	0.8	5.6	0.1
May ...	13.3	8.9	0.1	9.0	29.6	0.9	4.4	0.1
June ...	10.7	8.4	0.1	8.5	15.4	0.9	2.3	0.1
July ...	9.6	8.8	0.3	9.1	5.2	1.8	0.8	0.3
Aug. ...	8.6	8.3	0.6	8.9	1.7	4.2	0.3	0.6
Sept. ...	6.2	5.9	1.4	7.3	2.0	9.3	0.3	1.4
Oct. ...	4.2	4.1	2.5	6.6	1.0	16.9	0.1	2.5
Nov. ...	3.1	3.0	3.8	6.8	0.7	23.5	0.1	3.8
Dec. ...	4.8	4.7	3.4	8.1	0.6	22.5	0.1	3.4
Total ...	100.0	85.0	15.0	100.0	100.0	15.0	15.0	

Facts About Egg Production and Prices.

Looking at egg statistics broadly, there are some interesting facts that may have a meaning in the economics of egg prices. In the North Atlantic States the price paid farmers for eggs is always higher than anywhere else in the country. Next comes the Far West, but the East North Central States are very close. The South is where eggs are always cheapest. There seems to be no direct relation between eggs and grain in price.

Prices are highest where a big demand for fresh eggs exist—in the sections where the cities are. Farmers get least for eggs in sections where the eggs go into the big organized current of distribution.

The buyer of fresh eggs makes the price, probably, storage eggs and lower grades going up with fresh ones. There is no convincing sign that the presence of a large stock of cold storage eggs reduces the price of fresh ones. The competition of buying for storage in "flush" months, however, is conceded to increase prices then. F. G. Urner of The New York Produce Review, writing favorably of cold storage, says:

"Storage eggs, after three or four months of holding, do not compare so favorably with new eggs, and as the latter become very

scarce in October, November and December, the demand from channels of trade that cannot use the storage stock is sufficient in ordinary seasons to force the price of new-laid eggs to comparatively extreme figures, even when large quantities of storage eggs are selling at much lower prices."

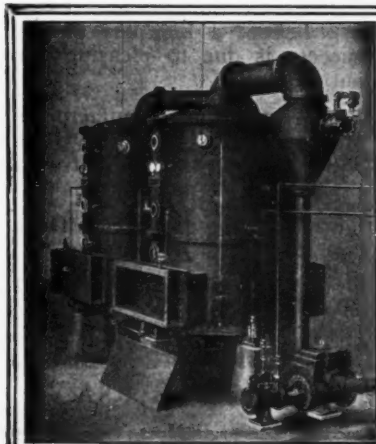
The Department of Agriculture, through its regular publications of the Animal Industry Bureau, has shown that cold storage increases the consumption of perishable articles, like eggs, by preserving excess stock past the production season, and the South particularly is benefiting by the increased production with a profitable market through cold storage and improved marketing methods. Mr. Urner says:

"It appears entirely plain that the use of cold storage in the egg industry has added to our food supply a very large increase of production which, without the means of preservation, would have been impossible."

Theoretically, the invention of a way of preserving eggs should increase the price at the time of flush production and decrease it during the months when there would be a natural scarcity. But it is always true of prices that they go up when necessity of quick sale ceases. An increase of money in circulation or of bank credits invariably brings a rise in the level of prices.

High prices in general may be carried through periods of mild depression by prolonged credit extensions by the banks—a kind of financial cold storage that enables merchants to avoid forced sales at concessions. It often saves from necessity of forced sale on the seller's side and stimulates demand on the buyers' side.

Cold storage eggs amount to only 15 per cent. of the whole consumption, even now, according to the figures accepted by the government in its study of the problem, and one who examines the figures gets the impression that it is, in effect, a separate trade from the fresh egg trade, and merely trails along, taking profits from price swings induced by the fluctuations of the bigger traffic.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Futures Lower—Trading More Active—Hog Receipts Heavy—Quality Fair—Packing Increased—Cash Distribution Good.

The future market in provisions has been under moderate pressure part of the time this week, due to the very heavy movement of hogs at Western points. The receipts of hogs at the leading points for the week were much heavier than for any week this season, and amounted to 662,000 at the points reporting daily, while the total since November 1 has been 3,340,000. This does not represent the total movement of hogs as shown in the packing. The packing total is much larger than shown in these figures. Last week, according to the compilations the packing amounted to 803,000, being a record total for the season, compared with 717,000 the previous week and 740,000 last year. The total since November 1 has been 4,032,000, an increase of about 600,000, compared with a year ago.

While the receipts have been heavy, the quality of the hogs has been very satisfactory, showing an improvement in weight compared with the preceding week. The average weights for the past week at Chicago were 215,000, while the receipts were the largest of the season compared with 213 pounds the previous week, 222 pounds last year, and 213 pounds two years ago. Notwithstanding the enormous movement of hogs, the price showed very little change compared with the previous week, in fact, taking the average, the figures were a little

above the previous week, although there was some weakening the past few days.

This pronounced strength in the average values, in view of the receipts, was quite a surprise to the trade, but was ascribed to rather active buying by packing interests and shippers, owing to the very satisfactory returns in packing operations, considering the price of hogs, and the price of the fresh and cured product. The weakening in the future market was not material, considering the heavy movement of hogs, and indicates that there has been and continues to be a very excellent demand for product both fresh and cured. This is indicated in the semi-monthly statement of product stocks. The increase in mess pork for the two weeks was almost nothing, and there was a gain of only 5,000 lbs. of lard, and a decrease in the stocks of ribs. The figures for the comparative supply follow:

	Dec. 15, '13.	Nov. 30, '13.	Dec. 15, '12.
New pork, bbls....	3,085	1,944	4,429
Old pork, bbls....	5,074	5,864	14,957
New lard, tes....	19,475	7,481	11,885
Old lard, tes....	34,136	41,042	5,543
Short ribs, lbs....	7,224,327	4,447,026	4,729,640

The situation seems to be no more clear this week than it was last as to the probable supplies of hogs to come forward the balance of the winter. One thing is clear, however, that at current values the country is willing to sell hogs and sell freely, while the quality is improving. How much longer this will keep up is extremely uncertain. Notwithstanding all the claims of short supplies, the packing since November 1 has increased 600,000, and this certainly shows a much larger supply than had been looked for.

Bulls are very much disposed, however, to figure on the idea that the movement will shortly show a perpendicular decline, and cite in proof of this the various state reports showing a very limited supply of livestock on feed, and also the private reports along the same lines. Notwithstanding such arguments, the fact remains that the hogs are coming forward, and are improving in quality in a rather unexpected way. The remarkable feed conditions of the fall are partly responsible undoubtedly for the improvement in quality, and the amount of grain which the farmers have been forced to feed has been greatly reduced as a result of the favorable weather.

The Government Final Crop Report on the feed crops of the year was issued on Monday, and showed very little change in the totals from the preliminary figures. The corn totals were 17,000,000 bu. less than reported in November, oats about 1,000,000 bu. less, barley 5,000,000 bu. more, and hay 600,000 tons more. Of course no figures are possible for the remarkably favorable conditions during September, October, November and early December for the pasturage and outdoor feed of the livestock of the country, these conditions going a long way toward the actual falling off in the big crops compared with the preceding year.

With the present prices for feed, it is probable that livestock will be sent to market as promptly as possible in order to avoid feeding expenses, but the average weights do not display any anxiety to market ahead of matured condition. The distribution of product is quite good, and the exports of product



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CHICAGO, ILL.

for the season so far have been better than looked for in view of the prevailing prices. The exports of meats have increased compared with last year, about 4½ million pounds compared with November 1, while the exports of lard have decreased a little over 1,000,000 pounds. The fact that Europe is buying American product steadily is one factor without doubt in sustaining values, but the principal sustaining influence is of course the enormous domestic distribution which is gaining steadily each year, and notwithstanding the complaints regarding business conditions is absorbing the livestock movement very readily from week to week.

LARD.—Trade was again quiet with prices showing a small decline for the week. City steam, 10½c.; Middle West, \$10.70@10.80; Western, \$10.90; refined, Continent, \$11.30; South American, \$12; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound lard, 8½@8¾c.

PORK.—The market is quiet and a little easier in tone, but supplies are small and are not pressing on the market. Mess is quoted \$23.25@23.75; clear, \$20.25@22; family, \$24.50@27.

BEEF.—The market is dull, with prices showing no change for the week. The effect of the expected large arrivals of Australian and Argentine beef are being considered very carefully. A large amount has been booked to come in and the influence of these arrivals may be considerable. Family, \$19@20; mess, \$17.75@18.75; packet, \$18@19; extra India mess, \$28@30.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREEN PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, December 18.—New York City wholesale prices on green and sweet pickle pork cuts, etc.: Green hams, 8@10 avg., 13@13½c.; green hams, 10@12 avg., 13c.; green hams, 12@14 avg., 13c.; green hams, 18@20 avg., 13½c.; pork loins, 14@15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 avg., 13½c.; S. P. hams, 10@12 avg., 13½c.; S. P. hams, 12@14 avg., 13c.; S. P. hams, 18@20 avg., 15c.; S. P. Cl. bellies, 6@8 avg., 12½c.; S. P. Cl. bellies, 8@10 avg., 12½c.; S. P. Cl. bellies, 10@12 avg., 12½c.; Gr. Cl. bellies, 6@10 avg., 13c.; Cr. rib bellies, 6@10 avg., 12½c.

Western prices: Pork loins, 8@10 avg.,

12½@13c.; pork loins, 10@12 avg., 12c.; pork loins, 12@14 avg., 12c.; pork loins, 14@16 avg., 11c.; skinned shoulders, 11c.; lean trimmings, 13c.; regular trimmings, 10c.; boneless butts, 14c.; spare ribs, 10c.; neck bones, 3½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 8c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, 6½c. Tierce goods: Spare ribs, \$26; pig tongues, 13½c.; pig tails, \$21.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending December 13, 1913, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week ending Dec. 13, 1913.	Week ending Dec. 14, 1912.	From Nov. 1, '13, to Dec. 13, 1913.
United Kingdom...	160	325	1,140
Continent	43	84	674
So. & Cen. Am...	160	310	1,324
West Indies	1,592	1,160	5,909
Br. No. Am. Col.	458	635	4,672
Other countries ..	.....	.....	210
Total	2,411	2,514	14,123

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	5,909,650	4,255,450	33,229,425
Continent	369,000	908,250	2,855,475
So. & Cen. Am...	165,850	211,475	610,525
West Indies	298,800	364,750	1,143,500
Br. No. Am. Col.	7,400	.....	31,000
Total	6,751,300	5,734,925	37,969,925

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	5,879,728	5,483,425	29,270,776
Continent	4,139,488	4,695,675	20,851,986
So. & Cen. Am...	410,970	622,550	1,991,026
West Indies	559,100	2,179,900	3,384,056
Br. No. Am. Col.	7,519	5,149	164,514
Other countries...	21,770	135,350	106,750
Total	11,015,575	13,122,049	55,769,108

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,542	4,463,375	6,798,706
Boston	89	785,925	1,932,869
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	467,000
New Orleans	750	258,000	848,000
Galveston .....	.....	.....	15,000
Quebec .....	.....	765,000	325,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	94,000	415,000
Portland, Me. ....	.....	387,000	217,000
Total week	2,411	6,751,300	11,015,575
Previous week	3,801	6,811,850	8,811,148
Two weeks ago	2,711	6,386,150	7,079,938
Cer. week last y'r ..	2,514	5,734,925	13,122,049

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

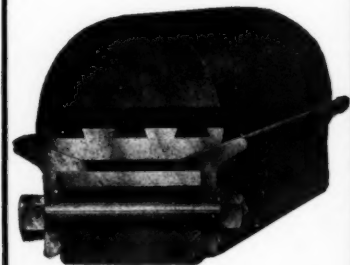
	From Nov. 1, '13, to Dec. 13, '13.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.	2,825,800	3,062,600	Dec. 236,800
Meats, lbs.	37,969,925	33,689,125	Inc. 4,280,800
Lard, lbs.	55,769,108	37,128,377	Dec. 1,359,269

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, December 11, 1913, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Cottonseed		Bacon		Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Cake.	Oil.	Butter.	Boxes.					
Celtic, Liverpool	1403	433	.....	2264	.....	130	85	547	2177
Ivernna, Liverpool	704	795	.....	842	.....	.....	.....	702	2150
Minneapolis, London .....	.....	560	.....	178	.....	70	.....	150	7565
Oceanic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	.....	90	3625
Idaho, Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	485	.....	70	5	425	6725
Chicago City, Bristol .....	.....	.....	.....	344	.....	.....	.....	15	7632
Columbia, Glasgow .....	.....	350	.....	1422	.....	25	65	260	750
President Lincoln, Hamburg .....	.....	501	.....	.....	.....	50	100	425	2000
Kaiserin Aug. Vict., Hamburg .....	.....	680	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1200	4055
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	200
Westerdyk, Rotterdam	2795	1335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	6975
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2800	408	.....	25	.....	75	25	865	5397
United States, Baltic .....	.....	760	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	777	1205
Kristianiafjord, Baltic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....
Zeeland, Antwerp	5501	.....	.....	274	.....	146	6	411	10326
Manhattan, Antwerp	16933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara, Havre .....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	50
Guatemala, Havre	2745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala, Dunkirk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	75
Germania, Marseilles	402	25	.....	31	.....	.....	50	27	200
Verona, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	275
Berlin, Mediterranean .....	.....	455	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	40	1690
Cincinnati, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
Carpathia, Mediterranean .....	.....	625	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	600
San Guglielmo, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina, Mediterranean .....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stampalia, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
Italia, Mediterranean .....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taormina, Mediterranean .....	.....	175	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	75	375
Martha Washington, Mediter'ean	1165
Total	33893	8592	6585	621	348	6924	64732

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UNITED STATES TIRE COMPANY, NEW YORK

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The dealings in the local tallow market have been without special feature with the aggregate sales only fair. The supply and demand situation has not been altered sufficiently to warrant a revision of quotations. Some sales of the better grades have occurred at an unchanged basis. Under-grade tallows are still relatively hard to dispose of, but holders are reluctant to make concessions. It is understood, generally, that a sustaining factor in the market is the light stocks among consumers who, having purchased conservatively for many weeks, have failed to keep much stuff on hand, thus necessitating frequent buying, even though small lots are taken at a time. The London auction sale passed without influence, there having been 1,110 casks offered of which 834 were taken at prices similar to those quoted last week. During the last day or so there have been rumors current of a somewhat better inquiry for American tallow from foreign points, but the opinion was that no special business would be consummated. There is evidence of the holiday feeling spreading, and it is thought that operations, until the new year is under way, will be curtailed. Prime city tallow is quoted at 6½c. and city specials at 7¼c., last sales having occurred at those figures.

OLEO STEARINE.—Some sales were made during the week on the basis of 9¾c., and later more stuff was offered at that level. Buying by compound lard makers is not active. There is a tendency to go slowly until after the holidays.

OLEO OIL.—The market has been weak and active. Packers were large sellers and prices gave way under the offerings. Sales were reported of about 2,500 tcs. at the lower prices. Extras are quoted at New York at 9½@9¾c., and 55@59 florins at Rotterdam.

GREASE.—The market is quiet but steady. Demand is small, but good grades are not plentiful and are firmly held. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5¼@6½c.; bone, 5½@6¼c.; house, 5¾@6½c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market shows a little easier tone with demand of rather moderate proportions. Cochin, 12¾@13c.; arrival, 12¼@12½c.; Ceylon, 10¾@11c.; shipment, 10½@10¾c.

CORN OIL.—Prices have continued steady during the week, with a small jobbing trade. Prices are quoted at \$6.80@6.90 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is dull, with prices nominal. Spot is quoted at 6½@7c.

PALM OIL.—While trade is quiet the market is quite steady. There is no pressure on the market and values are well held. Prime red spot, 7c.; do, to arrive, 6¾@6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 7¼c.; to arrive, 7¼c.; palm kernel, 10½@10¾c.; shipment, 10¾c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market continues steady, with fair demand. For 20 cold test, 96@98c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do. water white, —; prime, 65@66c.; low grade, off yellow, 62c.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

Imports of fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled only 2,440 quarters, compared to 17,784 quarters last week, and 16,911 quarters two weeks ago. Last week's arrivals included 16,056 quarters of chilled and 1,728 frozen; this week's were 1,800 chilled and 640 frozen. This week's arrivals came via London, all of the beef being from Argentina.

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending December 13, 1913, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York	—	—	—
From Boston	—	—	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—
From Montreal	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—
Total last week	—	—	—

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, December 17, 1913:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 174,000 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 15,375 lbs.; Bristol, England, 18,617 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 10,514 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 10,786 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,946 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,844 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 5,141 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 7,736 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 51,846 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 144,953 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 144,293 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,901 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 25,946 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 100,510 lbs.; Hull, England, 126,253 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 32,921 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 775,752 lbs.; London, England, 21,471 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 19,603 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 14,443 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 18,064 lbs.; Preston, England, 14,523 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 371 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 62,365 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25,674 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 7,050 lbs.; Southampton, England, 8,490 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 6,000 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 972 lbs.

HAM.—Antwerp, Belgium, 66,625 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 6,111 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 5,404 lbs.; Bristol, England, 19,176 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 1,094 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,265 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,999 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 19,957 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 271,707 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 7,823 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 18,977 lbs.; Hull, England, 133,328 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,976 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 16,512 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 598,915 lbs.; London, England, 143,681 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 8,234 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,333 lbs.; Preston, England, 14,291 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,127 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 4,344 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 21,958 lbs.; Southampton, England, 71,147 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,157 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 891 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,012 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 78,507 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 394,524 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 4,874 lbs.; Bilbao, Spain, 1,275 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 139,150 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 13,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 48,300 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 5,916 lbs.; Beira, Africa, 7,975 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 46,723 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 18,594 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 3,840 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 25,145 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 9,700 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 100,790 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 22,895 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 33,075 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 22,075 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 6,800 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 11,100 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 27,500 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 217,532 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 12,949 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 8,400 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,901,905 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 68,319 lbs.; Hull, England, 13,898 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,776 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 9,875 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 41,250 lbs.; London, England, 277,500 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 498,598 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 56,925 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 19,440 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 52,627 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 37,000 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 38,940 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 16,800 lbs.; Preston, England, 12,411 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 3,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 110,737 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,620 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 5,300 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,071,603 lbs.; Santander, Spain, 1,275 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 142,176 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 40,584 lbs.; Southampton, England, 82,900 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 914,105 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 13,397 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 19,778 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 27,600 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Cape Town, Africa, 308 gals.; Genoa, Italy, 125 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 bbls.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 65 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 25 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 62½ bbls.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 50 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 24 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 89½ bbls.; Liverpool, England, 35 bbls., 8 tcs.; London, (Continued on page 35.)

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COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, December 19.—Market easy. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 71½ marks; butter oil, 71½ marks; summer yellow, 65¼ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, December 19.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 38¼ florins; choice summer white, 41¼ florins, and butter oil, 41½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, December 19.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 80 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, December 19.—Market firm. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 83¼ francs; prime winter yellow, 88½ francs; choice summer white oil, 88 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, December 19.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 33s.; summer yellow, 32¾s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., December 18.—Crude cottonseed oil, bid 41c. for prompt and December, 42c. for January. Practically no sales reported last week.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., December 18.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude, 43@43½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal steady at \$27.50@27.75 per short ton. Hulls steady at \$7.75@8.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., December 18.—Prime crude cottonseed oil easier at 42c.; offerings liberal; buyers indifferent. Prime meal 8 per cent. firm, at \$29.25; 7½ per cent. meal, \$28.25, short ton, New Orleans. Loose hulls, \$9; sacked hulls, \$11, here.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., December 18.—Cottonseed oil market quiet: basis prime, 42c.; prime, 45c. Choice loose cake, \$31 per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston; prime cake, \$29.50.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, December 19.—Latest market quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.55@1.65 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.80 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¾@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1¾c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate of soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1½c., and in bbls. 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4¼c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 4½@4¾c. per lb.



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Prime city tallow, 6½c. per lb.; house grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¾@6c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10@10½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¾@6c. per lb.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, December 17.—Animal ammoniates are very quiet and offered a shade lower, as some of the producers are finding stocks accumulating more rapidly than anticipated, and would like to move a portion of their surplus. We quote packers' regular ground tankage about \$3 and 10c. per unit; blood \$3.20@3.25 per unit for December, and possibly early January shipment can be had at same price, though February and March are held at 5c. monthly advance.

The continued sharp competition at seaboard points with importers of foreign ammoniates of various descriptions, both natural and chemical, has weakened the position of Western-produced ammoniates to some extent, and until the final rush for supplies to complete the manufacture of commercial fertilizer for spring output shows up in January or February, we seem likely to have a dull and possibly somewhat lower market. Lower grade ammoniates are held at strong prices, but bids are requested and on firm orders recent prices might be shaded 5@10c. per unit. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

THE 1913 COTTONSEED CRUSH.

The United States Census Bureau places the amount of cottonseed crushed to December 1 at 2,201,276 tons. There are no comparisons available to this time last year, but to January 1 a year ago there had been 2,761,394 tons of cottonseed crushed.

Seed crushed by states to December 1, in tons, is as follows: Alabama, 192,000; Arkansas, 118,000; Florida, 14,000; Georgia, 376,000; Louisiana, 75,000; Mississippi, 196,000; Missouri, 14,000; North Carolina, 110,000; Oklahoma, 137,000; South Carolina, 173,000; Tennessee, 99,000; Texas, 678,000; others, 21,000.

Linters obtained to December 1 were given at 289,000 bales, compared with 356,000 bales reported to January 1 a year ago.

COTTON OIL MILLS STOP GINNING.

It is reported this week from Texas that as a result of the decision of the attorney general of that state the majority of Texas cottonseed oil mills have agreed to discontinue ginning their cotton, and to stop the posting of prices on cottonseed. The attorney general had ruled that such practices were contrary to the anti-trust law of the state, as having an alleged tendency to establish restraint of trade and price fixing. What the practical result of this action will be on the price of seed and the operation of the oil mills remains to be seen. It is doubted that farmers will benefit in any way, and they are likely to suffer instead from this interference with trade operations.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Unsettled—Crude Held at the Decline — Consuming Inquiry Improved Slightly—Sentiment Still Against the List—Seed Report Given But It Was Featureless.

The undertone to the cotton oil market the past week was unsettled rather than weak. As the near positions in the local market on the New York Produce Exchange set back to around the 6¼c. level, pressure abated somewhat, but no material improvement in the demand occurred. At times the outpouring of crude continued, and there were general concessions made by the mills, but on the basis of about 41c. the situation changed slightly for the better. This was not wholly unexpected, inasmuch as considerable surplus oil at the South had been liquidated since the first of the month, and consumers were able to procure oil at lower levels than had ruled for a long time.

It was evident, however, that many in the trade were loath to abandon their position on the bear side of the market. Some interests who expressed the belief several weeks ago that 40 or 41c. crude would be a satisfactory buying level did not seem so confident, but it was discerned that there was some modification of pessimistic ideas. This would have, unquestionably, been greater but for the accounts of business depression and hesitancy from many of the important industrial centers of this and for-

eign countries. Perhaps there is exaggeration in these advices—many of them, in fact, may be unwarranted—but their influence is certainly sentimental, and brighter reports would doubtless imbue consumers of cotton oil with more courage.

Foreign buying expanded slightly during the past week. It is understood that some of the large users abroad are still content to leave their stocks at a low ebb. This hand-to-mouth absorption coincides with the methods of absorption followed by most of the domestic users, and while the course of values clearly indicates that during the past few weeks the aggregate demand has been below the supply, there seems to be a significant intimation in certain quarters that the underlying situation is healthy, due to the readjustment of values and the absence of stocks among consumers.

Attention was called to the continued steadiness of the lard market, despite an enormous hog movement. Distribution of compound lard seems to be less active, but it is not discouraging, and there are predictions of a betterment following the year-end holidays. Some go so far as to predict that demand for cotton oil will expand materially during the early part of 1914, but of course much will depend upon the character of the advices from the general business world, and whether cotton oil values advance or not will also be, to a degree, determined by the attitude of the crude mills.

Speculation in the market is of an indif-

ferent sort. It appears as though the list had declined sufficiently (approximately 35 points) to disturb some of the holders, but a great majority have been against values, and the decline has hardly been severe enough to give entire satisfaction. Rumors have circulated that some of the large buyers at the higher levels were liquidating under cover, but these reports were denied by those who claim to be in a position to know, and it was averred that holdings are intact, under the belief that late in the season the oil market will rise, in response to a deficient supply. Many shorts have taken advantage of the recessions to cover their commitments, so that the technical position of the market has been weakened. Hedge selling for the account of refiners has had much to do with the downward trend, as for many consecutive days the local future market was on a basis permitting of such operations. As consuming demand for cotton oil comes to light, many of these hedges will probably be undone.

The plane of seed values is still at about \$28 per ton, with quotations somewhat lower, and a shade higher, received at intervals. Rather less stuff was offered to the mills during the latter part of the week. The Government Report on cotton, showing the crop to be 13,677,000 bales, was without particular influence, as the figures were close to expectations, and it was thought that the crush of oil would be about equal to last season's, although sight was not lost of the

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fact that at the beginning of this season there was not the usual carry-over of from 200,000 to 300,000 bbls. This, in a measure, will tend to offset decreased consumption of cotton oil occasioned partly by high prices during the preceding few months. The Census Bureau report, given out Thursday morning, showing the crush of seed to December 1 to have been 2,201,276 tons, was without special significance because of the absence of comparisons. To January 1 last year there had been 2,761,394 tons crushed. Allowing 40 gallons of crude to a ton of seed, to December 1, approximately 88,000,000 gallons were available, against 110,000,000 gallons on January 1, 1913.

Closing prices, Saturday, December 13, 1913.—Spot, \$6.75@7.05; December, \$6.81@6.84; January, \$6.92@6.94; February, \$6.96@7.01; March, \$7.07@7.09; April, \$7.10@7.15; May, \$7.22@7.23; June, \$7.24@7.29; July, \$7.30@7.31. Futures closed at 2 decline to 1 advance. Sales were: January, 600, \$6.96@6.93; February, 100, \$7.01; March, 800, \$7.09@7.08; May, 1,400, \$7.24@7.22; July, 1,200, \$7.32@7.31. Total sales, 4,100 bbls. Good off, \$6.70@6.83; off, \$6.55@6.60; reddish off, \$6.30@6.45; winter, \$7.25@7.75; summer, \$7@7.50; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, December 15, 1913.—Spot, \$6.75@7.05; December, \$6.77@6.79; January, \$6.79@6.81; February, \$6.88@6.90; March, \$7.02@7.03; April, \$7.09@7.10; May, \$7.15@7.16; June, \$7.17@7.22; July, \$7.25@7.26. Futures closed at 1 to 13 decline. Sales were: December, 600, \$6.80@6.76; January, 3,000, \$6.88@6.80; March, 2,900, \$7.05@7.01; April, 1,100, \$7.11@7.09; May, 6,900, \$7.19@7.15; July, 2,700, \$7.28@7.24. Total sales, 17,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.60@6.63; off, \$6.49@6.55; reddish off, \$6.30@6.40; winter, \$7.50@7.80; summer, \$6.95@7.70; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, December 16, 1913.—Spot, \$6.65@7.05; December, \$6.69@6.70; January, \$6.72@6.74; February, \$6.84@6.86; March, \$6.95@6.97; April, \$7.05@7.08; May, \$7.14@7.15; June, \$7.16@7.19; July, \$7.24@7.25. Futures closed at 1 to 8 decline. Sales were: December, 700, \$6.75@6.70; January, 4,000, \$6.76@6.72; February, 800, \$6.86@6.85; March, 9,200, \$7@6.95; April, 400, \$7.07@7.06; May, 4,100, \$7.15@7.12; July, 5,200, \$7.24@7.23. Total sales, 24,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.52@6.65; off, \$6.40@6.50; reddish off, \$6.25@6.38; winter, \$7.50@7.99; summer, \$7@7.50; prime crude, S. E., \$5.40@5.47; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, December 17, 1913.—Spot, \$6.65@6.72; December, \$6.68@6.72; January, \$6.75@6.76; February, \$6.85@6.93; March, \$7.02@7.03; April, \$7.09@7.13; May, \$7.20@7.21; June, \$7.22@7.28; July, \$7.20@7.32. Futures closed at 1 decline to 7 advance. Sales were: December, 1,000, \$6.71; January, 1,200, \$6.75@6.70; March, 2,700, \$7.01@6.97; April, 1,100, \$7.11@7.08; May, 3,400, \$7.20@7.15; July, 800, \$7.29@7.26. Total sales, 10,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.42@6.60; off, \$6.30@6.50; reddish off, \$6.25@6.40; winter, \$7.50@8.50; summer, \$7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.47; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, December 18, 1913.—Spot, \$6.70@6.75; December, \$6.70@6.75; January, \$6.74@6.75; February, \$6.85@6.88; March, \$7@7.01; April, \$7.08@7.11; May, \$7.19@7.20; June, \$7.20@7.26; July, \$7.20@7.31. Futures closed 2 advance to 2 decline. Sales were: December, 400, \$6.74@6.70; January, 2,800, \$6.75@6.73; March, 3,200, \$7@6.96; April, 700, \$7.10; May, 1,600, \$7.20@7.19; July, 200, \$7.30. Total sales, 8,900 bbls. Good off, \$6.65@6.70; off, \$6.45@6.53; reddish off, \$6.25@6.40; winter, \$7.50@8; summer, \$7@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.47; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending December 18, 1913, and for the period since September 1, 1913, were as follows:

	Week ending Dec. 18, '13.	Since Sept. 1, '13.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Antwerp, Belgium	—	50
Barbados, W. I.	1	1,335
Belize, Honduras	—	27
Bergen, Norway	—	210
Bristol, England	—	25
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	2,014
Cape Town, Africa	—	499
Christiania, Norway	—	365
Christiansand, Norway	—	105
Colon, Panama	97	937
Constantinople, Turkey	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	3,700
Demerara, British Guiana	4	353
Fremantle, Australia	—	34
Genoa, Italy	485	4,188
Glasgow, Scotland	150	1,810
Hamburg, Germany	1,755	5,311
Havana, Cuba	38	105
Havre, France	1,100	3,399
Hull, England	25	375
Iquique, Chile	—	85
Kingston, W. I.	234	1,358
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	12
Las Palmas, A. R.	—	20
Liverpool, England	1,198	10,112
London, England	504	7,842
Manchester, England	1,109	3,409
Marseilles, France	—	1,900
Matanzas, Cuba	—	4
Melbourne, Australia	—	222
Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	16
Montevideo, Uruguay	408	2,990
Naples, Italy	—	2,871
Nuevitas, Cuba	20	50
Para, Brazil	—	7
Piraeus, Greece	—	126
Ponce, P. R.	—	10
Port Antonio, W. I.	5	109
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	33
Port Limon, C. R.	42	71
Port Maria, W. I.	—	6
Porto Cortez, Honduras	—	4
Progreso, Mexico	40	80
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	124	1,123
Rotterdam, Holland	50	5,606
St. Johns, N. F.	25	25
Sanchez, S. D.	75	385
San Domingo, S. D.	—	82
San Juan, P. R.	4	670
Santiago, Cuba	66	358
Santos, Brazil	—	583
Singapore, Straits Settlements	—	2
Sydney, Australia	152	187
Trieste, Austria	1,155	8,556
Trinidad, W. I.	29	175
Valparaiso, Chile	556	714
Venice, Italy	12	2,790
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	12
Total	9,463	77,617
From New Orleans—		
Antwerp, Belgium	1,575	1,575
Bremen, Germany	—	50
Christiania, Norway	—	2,110
Genoa, Italy	—	25
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	475

Hamburg, Germany	645	3,368
Havana, Cuba	—	525
Liverpool, England	—	200
Manchester, England	—	100
Progreso, Mexico	60	260
Puerto Mexico, Mexico	—	500
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,737
San Juan, P. R.	—	450
Tampico, Mexico	—	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	566
Total	2,280	14,341
From Galveston—		
Bremen, Germany	100	100
Havana, Cuba	—	111
Rotterdam, Holland	50	50
Total	150	261
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	25
Havre, France	—	400
Total	—	425
From Savannah—		
Hamburg, Germany	—	794
Liverpool, England	182	182
London, England	306	1,830
Manchester, England	—	606
Rotterdam, Holland	6,680	12,721
Total	7,168	16,133
From Newport News—		
London, England	—	136
Total	—	136
From Norfolk—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	575
Hamburg, Germany	—	925
Liverpool, England	—	4,080
London, England	—	345
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,130
Total	—	8,055
From San Francisco—		
Guatemala	—	3
Honduras	—	1
Hong Kong, China	—	2
Mexico	—	1
Nicaragua	—	1
Yokohama, Japan	—	13
Total	—	21
From all other ports—		
Canada	3,180	13,893
Mexico (including overland)	—	2,299
Total	3,180	16,192
Recapitulation—		
From New York	9,463	77,617
From New Orleans	2,280	14,341
From Galveston	150	261
From Baltimore	—	425
From Philadelphia	—	767
From Savannah	7,168	16,133
From Newport News	—	136
From Norfolk	—	8,055
From San Francisco	—	21
From Mobile	—	1,575
From all other ports	3,180	16,192
Total	22,241	133,181
		205,358

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EDIBLE OIL TRADE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

Effect on Cottonseed Oil Industry of the United States

By Erwin W. Thompson, Commercial Agent U. S. Department of Commerce.

(Continued from last week.)

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, just made to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, by Commercial Agent Thompson, should be of great interest to the cottonseed products trade. Mr. Thompson is a practical oil mill manager and knows the situation at home thoroughly. His studies of the foreign field should be most helpful. This is the fifth instalment of the first of his reports from abroad.]

Olive Oils in Marseille.

No olive oil of consequence is pressed in Marseille, though some is produced by a solvent process from the grignons or cakes shipped here from the various presses in other countries. Olives should be pressed when they are ripe, as the fruit deteriorates very easily during transportation and storage. Hence pressing olives is not an oil-milling industry conducted in large factories, but an individual or neighborhood affair, something like making cider or wine. The result is that the work is not effectively done, either as to yield or quality, and the oils produced are as variable as possible. In some countries, notably in the Levant, the fruit is piled up and allowed to ferment. The resulting oil is not considered edible by importing countries.

The original oil content of olives varies between 10 and 25 per cent., according to variety of trees and character of cultivation. A fair average might be taken at 15 per cent. Pressing by the average small mill recovers 12 per cent, various other processes, including solvents, recover practically all the rest. Briefly, the usual process is as follows:

- (1) Grind the olives with mulling stones.
 - (2) Put the ground paste in the flexible, closely woven baskets, and pile them, one on top of the other, in a screw or hydraulic press. This extracts the best oil, known as virgin and extra virgin.
 - (3) Remove the baskets of cake, and beat them soft with a club, pour in some hot water and press again. This oil is also sometimes improperly called "virgin."
 - (4) Let the oil settle and separate from the natural water of the fruit. Olives contain 20 to 40 per cent. water.
 - (5) Run the separated water into a series of settling cisterns and skim off the small amount of oil that separates after several days. This oil is known as enfers.
 - (6) Ship the cakes or grignons to a central resence mill, where they are ground under quantities of water. The water is then run off into a series of settling basins, where a small amount of oil is recovered. The pulp left in the cistern is put through hydraulic presses. All of this oil is known as rences.
 - (7) The cakes left by the presses of the resence mill still containing 10 per cent. oil are shipped to the solvent plants. The oil so made is generally known as sulfures, so called because the solvent has usually been bisulphide of carbon.
- Resence mills are fast being abandoned, the original grignons from the presses now

being sent direct to the solvent mills, thus saving one operation.

Olive Growing As An Industry Is Uncertain.

The olive-growing region of France is a strip along the Mediterranean, from the eastern Pyrenees on the west to the Maritime Alps on the east, of which Provence is the most important part. The oils of Provence have always been in high repute, but the quantity has been decreasing for a decade or more. Olive growers say this is due to the steady increase in the production of what they call seed oils. Other causes have also contributed, such as the general prosperity of agriculture and wine growing in this section, and the competition of other olive-growing countries.

Although the olive will grow and produce for centuries without attention, yet under such conditions olive growing is relatively unprofitable as compared with other crops under modern treatment. The olive tree responds readily to intelligent cultivation, fertilization, grafting and pruning. Italy has made more progress than other nations in this matter, as well as in improved methods of making oil. The Government of France is now offering an annual bounty to olive growers who will cultivate their trees up to a certain standard, thus hoping to regain the lost ground.

Taking the olive-growing countries as a whole, the crops are somewhat uncertain as to quantity, with a general tendency toward alternate large and small crops. This is due partly to a natural diminution in the productive power of the soil immediately after a heavy crop, and partly to the practice in some sections of heavy biennial pruning. Proper fertilization and intelligent pruning goes a long way toward equalizing annual crops.

Estimates on the olive oil crop are uncertain and sometimes misleading, because much oil is produced and consumed in remote regions where no statistics are kept, and because of the several different processes of making the oil. Some statisticians give the

figures relating to the pressed oils only, and others allow for oils extracted by other means from the cakes shipped away from the original place of growth. The following table is an estimate on the crop of 1911-12 by one of the best-known olive oil merchants in Marseille. It is for the entire production of all sorts:

Countries.	Metric tons.	Barrels of 53 gallons.
Portugal	35,000	194,000
Spain	240,000	1,333,300
France	30,000	166,700
Italy	235,000	1,305,600
Austria	5,000	27,800
Greece	55,000	305,500
Turkey in Asia and Crete	180,000	1,000,000
Tunis	25,000	138,900
Algiers	20,000	111,100
Total	825,000	4,583,300

Olive Oil Production and Use.

In a general way it may be estimated that the whole annual crop alternates between 400,000 and 750,000 tons, equal to 2,200,000 and 4,125,000 53-gallon barrels. This might be divided as follows for the alternate years: First pressing, edible, 800,000 and 1,500,000 barrels; second pressing, edible, 700,000 and 1,250,000 barrels; first and second pressing, low grades, 300,000 and 550,000 barrels; essences and solvents, industrial, 400,000 and 825,000 barrels.

Much of the low-grade pressed oils is consumed where made and will so continue. The remainder of this kind of oil and all the essences and solvents have heretofore gone into industrial channels, such as soap making, dyeing and lubricating, thus not being strongly in competition with cottonseed oil. Now, however, the same deodorizing scheme used for seed oils is being introduced for low-grade olive oils.

The olive growers are much alarmed over this situation and the French growers' associations are endeavoring to have laws passed prohibiting the deodorization of olive oils. It is not considered likely, however, that this will be done. The French minister of agriculture has recently expressed himself to the effect that, unless it can be shown that these oils are deleterious to the public health, there is no good ground for prohibiting them.

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lion barrels more edible oil is a more serious matter to the cottonseed oil trade than to the olive growers, for the reason that these deodorized olive oils can only be used in the same way as good seed oils; that is, mainly for mixing with highly flavored olive oils. It is true, on the other hand, that the mixture of the two kinds of olive oils could still be labeled "olive oil" under all the existing pure food laws, which would not be the case with other mixtures.

However, the introduction of the deodorized oil will be gradual and may not produce much of a shock to the market. Moreover, the firmly established market for olive oil soap, which now takes half a million barrels, will be slow in relinquishing it. No other kind of soap has ever been found satisfactory for washing and dyeing silks. Also there is a certain unflinching demand for olive oils for lubrication of heavy machinery, especially in the French and some other navies.

One way to combat this new influence is to work for the improvement of the Turkish and Grecian pressed oils, thus throwing a large part of this edible increase into the class of highly flavored good oils which will serve as a vehicle for so much more seed oil. Half a million barrels come under this category. No one now claims that the olive oil production could by any chance supply the present demand for edible oils.

In 1912 the world produced and consumed more than 5,000,000 barrels of liquid edible oils, or more than the whole of the largest olive oil crop ever grown, good and bad combined. It has come to pass therefore that olive oil, the original sole supply of fat for the human race, is at this moment able to supply less than half the demand for liquid fat alone even if it could all be devoted to this purpose.

It must now be evident to the oil-eating world that olive oil must be treated, not as a primary food fat, but as a flavoring extract for seed oils; and in view of this fact it will be advantageous to propagate those varieties of the olive which, other things being equal, will produce oils of the strongest flavor. For the same reason methods of pressing should be improved to increase the proportion of edible pressed olive oil and thus decrease the proportion that will be eventually deodorized and fall into competition with seed oils to the final detriment of both kinds.

Conclusions Drawn from Study of Market.

The process of substituting seed oils for olive oils in the diet of oil-eating peoples is progressing most rapidly; otherwise Marseille, in the heart of this consuming district, could not annually turn out 400,000 tons of edible liquid oils at high-price levels. France now has a per capita annual consumption of olive oil of only 3 pounds, compared with 37 pounds for Spain, which prohibits the importation of edible seed oils.

(Continued on page 33.)

COURT RULES FOR OLEOMARGARINE. (Concluded from page 16.)

cream white through the lighter shades of yellow to a medium yellow; cottonseed oil has varying shades of yellow color and may be white or cream white only through an artificial process; cream has a color ranging from a cream white through the lighter shades of yellow; butter has a color ranging from cream white to the deep and dark shades of yellow.

An expert witness defined the color "cream white" as yellow-white or white having a tint of yellow. It follows, and the finding of the trial court is, that oleomargarine composed of established ingredients in natural conditions and colors and compounded in the usual and ordinary way has a yellow shade. It has a cream-white color when oleo oil, cream and butter of that color and cottonseed oil artificially brought to that color are used.

Yellow Color Is Natural to Oleomargarine.

It is not within the findings of fact of the trial court, or the evidence presented by the record, that the light shade of yellow of the oleomargarine in question was caused by the

selection or manipulation of the ingredients in it with the thought, purpose or intention of giving it the color of butter or any predetermined color. A finding of fact is that the semblance of the oleomargarine to natural butter "was a resemblance in inherent qualities common to both butter and oleomargarine, and was not the result of any artificial means or selection employed in the manufacture of said oleomargarine."

Section 30 of the Agricultural Law contains definitions applicable to this case: "The term 'butter' . . . means the product of the dairy, usually known by that term, which is manufactured exclusively from pure, unadulterated milk or cream or both with or without salt or coloring matter." Oleomargarine is an article "in the semblance of butter" "not the usual product of the dairy and not made exclusively of pure or unadulterated milk or cream, or any such article or substance into which any oil, lard or fat not produced from milk or cream enters as a component part, or into which melted butter or butter in any condition or state, or any oil thereof has been introduced to take the place of cream."

There is not needed now, after oleomargarine has for several decades been recognized by the legislature and the courts as a wholesome, nutritious and economical substitute for butter, a review of the legislation and the judicial decisions interpreting it to demonstrate that the legislature cannot absolutely prohibit the manufacture or sale of it (People v. Marx, 99 N. Y., 377; People v. Arensberg, 103 N. Y., 388; People v. Arensberg, 105 N. Y., 123; Schollenberger v. Pennsylvania, 171 U. S. 1), or to support the conclusion that the legislature did not intend to prohibit it through the enactment of section 38. Indeed, other sections of article 3 of the Agricultural Law, of which section 38 is a part, disclose the affirmative legislative intention that it should be manufactured and sold under regulative restrictions and requirements, to take the place of butter. (Sections 39, 40, 41, 53, 54.)

We may, therefore, assert as in effect the Attorney General does, with clear confidence, that the feature of absolute prohibition was not within the legislative intention. The legislature may, however, enact laws to prevent fraud and deception, to suppress false pretenses and promote honesty and disclosure in relation to the production and selling of articles of food. (People v. Biessecker, 169 N. Y., 53; People v. Girard, 145 N. Y., 103; People v. Luhrs, 195 N. Y., 377.) The provisions we are considering were enacted under this legislative right.

Yellow in Oleomargarine Is Not Prohibited.

We think, however, that a shade of yellow given oleomargarine through the use of the recognized substantive ingredients in a natural and primary condition, identical, without predetermination or design, with a shade of yellow possessed by natural butter, does not effect, within the legislative intention or the purview of the statutory provisions, a deception or false pretense and is not prohibited.

The legislature in its definition of oleomargarine, already quoted, recognized the fact that it, as made from the known ingredients in a natural condition, would be "in semblance of butter." They did not inhibit this mere semblance as a fraud or deception, inasmuch as they recognized and permitted its existence and the marketability of the oleomargarine of which it was an attribute.

They did not require that in the manufacture of oleomargarine devices or means to make it distinguishable in appearance from natural butter be adopted. Whether such requirement, if prescribed, would be constitutionally lawful we do not now determine.

While butter does not have a fixed and unvarying yellow color, it has, in commerce, a shade of yellow, natural or artificial, deeper and more pronounced than that of oleomargarine in a natural state. Some butter is of as light a shade of yellow as is some oleomargarine in a natural state, yet the shades of butter, generally and commercially speaking, are deeper and more varied. The fact that butter may lawfully be arti-

ficially colored facilitates such result. There is, therefore, in butter a range of shades of yellow accessible, as samples, to advantageous and profitable imitation by the manufacturers of oleomargarine.

Imitation may be effected, in either of two ways, at least; the one, the use of artificial coloring matter which is not an essential ingredient, but serves the sole purpose of achieving the imitated color; the other, the selection of the ingredients as to color and proportions, or both, with the predetermination and purpose of producing the imitated color.

Not Compelled to Choose Another Color.

The purpose of section 38 was to forbid the use of either of these ways, or any other analogous way, of causing oleomargarine to be in imitation or semblance of butter. It was not intended to and it does not prohibit in oleomargarine the semblance in color to butter, which results, not from imitation, but from a selection of ingredients disassociated with the design or intention to produce it. It does not compel the makers of oleomargarine to consciously choose the ingredients having a shade of color which will not produce that of butter.

The decision in *People v. Arensberg* (105 N. Y., 123; 103 N. Y., 388) carries us far toward such conclusion. In the *Arensberg* case the defendant was indicted for a violation of the statutory provisions here under consideration and which then were in section 7 of Chapter 183 of the Laws of 1885. Originally and at the first trial he was convicted upon the mere finding of the jury that he sold oleomargarine, he was granted a new trial by us, we saying at that time that the guilt of the prisoner did not and could not be in the simple manufacture and sale of the article, and depended upon further inquiry whether it was manufactured in imitation or semblance of butter; whether by the use of ingredients not necessary or essential to the article itself it was sought to accomplish such imitation or resemblance, "and stating that the question in a given case whether oleomargarine is or is not in imitation of butter is a question of fact" (People vs. Arensberg, 103 N. Y., 388). The second trial, in which proof was given that there was in the oleomargarine an ingredient solely to artificially produce the color of butter, resulted in the conviction of the defendant, which was reviewed by us. (People vs. Arensberg, 105 N. Y., 123.)

We then held that the legislature may constitutionally interdict makers of oleomargarine from resorting to devices for the purpose of making their product resemble in appearance butter, and prevent the marketing of it in such a form and manner as to be calculated to deceive.

To the claim of the defendant that oleomargarine must from the nature of the ingredients resemble butter, and if the manufacture of it in imitation or semblance of butter is prohibited, the manufacture of oleomargarine is made unlawful, Judge Rapallo, writing for the court, said: "We do not think that this result follows. The statutory prohibition is aimed at a designed and intentional imitation of dairy butter, in manufacturing the new product, and not at a resemblance in qualities, inherent in the articles themselves and common to both."

Judge Rapallo further said: "Such artificial coloring of oleomargarine for the mere purpose of making it resemble dairy butter comes within the statutory prohibition against imitation, and such prohibition is within the power of the legislature, and rests upon the same principle which would sustain a prohibition of coloring winter dairy butter for the purpose of enhancing its market price by making it resemble summer dairy butter, should the legislature deem such a prohibition necessary or expedient."

A scrutiny of the evidence has not disclosed any evidence justifying the reversal by the Appellate Division of the findings set forth in the order of reversal. Those findings were supported by uncontroverted evidence. The order appealed from should be reversed and the judgment rendered upon the decision of the trial court affirmed, with costs to the appellants.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Such sales as have been effected have been at lower rates, and tanners are only buyers at their terms. Native steers have declined. This was anticipated in earlier reports, and a line of October-November-December hides sold, generally known at 18c., although the seller has been asking that the price be kept private. A packer has been looking for business on this selection of late. Quantity sold is not reported. Texas steers are also lower for heavies. Another packer from the one that sold natives as noted above and who declined 18½c. for Octobers, recently later sold 3,800 at 18½c., which sale puts Decembers certainly no better than an 18c. basis which buyers have talked of late. In proportion December lights rule around 17¼c. nominal, and extremes 17½c. Butt brands are hardly quotable above 17½c., at which price they last sold in connection with Colorados. Colorados are unchanged at 17½c., as based on last sales, with no fresh trading noted. Branded cows range 17½@17¾c. Most of the packers who participated in the recent fair sized trading claim that they did not take less than 17½c. for any, but all parties are agreed that Northern points brought no better than 17½c., and many believe, as previously noted, that the entire lot sold at 17½c. Native cows have been talked 18@18½c. by the packers, but such rates are entirely nominal, as such asking values are entirely out of line with native steers selling down to 18c., or even at 18½c. formerly talked by packers, at which they freely offered native steers. Buyers' views certainly would not be over 17½c., but there are no fresh sales to note on which something of an established market might be quoted. Native bulls are not expected to bring better than 14½@15c. after January 1, and while these were previously sold up to January 1 at 16c., this price is entirely nominal. Branded bulls are nominal at 14½@15c., with no sales.

Later.—Full details are unconfirmed regarding late sales of native steers at 18c. One packer admits making a sale, but is mum on the price, but other packers may also have sold as some reports are that good-sized lines were moved. There are also rumors of further trading in branded, but full details are unobtainable. Some opinions are that butt brands, Colorados and branded cows brought 17½c., and Texas steers not over 18c., 17¾c. and 17½c. for the three weights. One sale has been made of 1,000 July to November salting extreme light native steers at 18½c. Packers claim there is a better inquiry for light native cows from harness tanners than for some time past.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The demand keeps slack and the market shows no change from the former easy tendency; despite the fact that supplies keep small and receipts during the present mild weather come forward sparingly. Buffs are nominal in the absence of further sales at 15¼@15½c. However, in view of the fact that heavy cows recently sold at 15c. buyers likely would be indisposed to top that bid for buff. It must be taken into consideration, however, that there are very few hides that can be picked up for delivery this month, and that for some time past buff have been a shade steadier than heavier weights. Heavy cows last sold at 15c., as previously noted, but the other dealers do not offer at this figure, mostly talking 15¼c. Extremes are unchanged. No sales have been reported under 16½c. For

later delivery around 16¼c. is the generally accepted quotation, without sales mentioned. Back salting special patent leather selection, etc., if available would probably bring up to 17c., but tanners and brokers themselves say that they would find difficulty in laying hands on these. Heavy steers are neglected and entirely nominal around 15½@16c., as to lots. Bulls, 13½c.

Later.—Reported one car of buff sold at 15c. This sale the same as previous decline is doubted, although dealers say that someone might have sold at this price in order to further depress prices in the country. The reported car of heavy cows sold at 15¼c. is now stated to have been part of a car. Extremes are held 16½c.

CALFSKINS.—Unchanged. Last sales of packers were claimed by the packer at 20½c. as formerly noted, but there were reports the latter end of last week that these brought a shade better than 20c. Chicago cities continue decidedly scarce, and are nominally quoted 21@21½c., the outside price for the extra choice skins. Outside cities are unchanged at 20½@20¾c., and countries continue to range 18½@19½c., all as to quality, section, etc. Kips are steady, with few offered, as many dealers have sold ahead and receipts continue to come forward in limited quantities. Taken on the whole kips are relatively firmer than anything else on the hide and skin list. Mixed cities and countries last sold at 17¾c., and this ¼c. break was small as compared with the declines that occurred in hides. Straight cities and packers range 18@18½c. in a nominal way in the absence of business, outside cities around 18@18¼c., and countries 17¼@17½c.

Later.—A car of packer all Northern point skins sold at 21c. flat. Another packer sold all December skins, up to January at all points, and claims secured 21½c., but these may have gone to this packer's own tannery. All packers now sold to January 1.

SHEEPSKINS.—Last sales of Chicago sheep and lambs together, heavy stock, were at \$1.30, with Western points 2½@5c. apiece less, showing a strong market and, as formerly noted, another packer declined \$1.35 for packer heavy 12-lb. and up sheep, 85c. for the light, and \$1.20 for lambs alone, asking 5c. a piece more in each instance. Regular packer stock, as it runs, is quotable from \$1.20 up to \$1.35 asked, and some talk even higher for special stock. Outside city pelts are now ranged 85c. up to \$1.20, as to quality, and seasonable country lots 60@80c. Dry Western pelts, as to section, 12@13½c. per pound.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—There is no change in common varieties, and the market remains unchanged. Fresh arrivals include 931 Bogotas, etc., per the "Magdalena" and 2,916 Central Americans, Panamas, etc., and 369 bds. wet salted Panamas per the "Panama." Outside of these there are only a few Orinocos on hand, and it is expected that a part of the Bogotas just arrived will be taken at the unchanged price of 30½c., and the balance for export. River Plates are nominally unchanged around 28½c. for Buenos Aires without hair guarantee, and Chinas rule unchanged at around 14¼@14½d. East Indies are still easy, with Dacas especially weak.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Further sales are being reported of River Plate frigorificos, partly to the United States and partly to Europe. The market has weakened off considerably on these with Campana and La Blanca steers each off ¾c. from previous sales of these, and Sansinenas down ¾c. from the previous transaction. Mataderos, however, remain steady in price. Sales of frigorifico steers include 4,000 Campanas at 19¼c. to the United States, 5,000 La Blancas at 19¾c. to Europe, 1,000 Montevideos at 19¼c. to the United States, and 1,000 Sansinenas at 19¼c. A lot of 8,000 La Platas previously noted sold went to the United States. Two thousand six hundred matadero steers

sold at 16½c., and 2,000 Rosario matadero and campos steers sold at 14½c. It is reported that only one small lot of coast Mexicans sold at 16¾c., and others offered 16¾c. unsold.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The only fresh sale reported lately is a car of 55-lb. average mostly November salting native bulls running 48 per cent. stuck throats at 15¼c. All of the packers continue to offer what native steers they have on hand at 18c., but it cannot be learned that a buyer for these has been found as yet, as buyers' views are even lower. One of the packers who is offering at 18c. some time ago refused a bid of 19¼c. for three cars of October, and 19c. for two cars of November salting, which he still has on hand.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is very quiet and reports of sales West at further reductions cause buyers to hold off even more than formerly. Some dealers, therefore, are getting rather more anxious to sell. Some buffs for next week's delivery are now being offered at 15½c. by Philadelphia dealers, who were formerly entertaining 15¾@16c. ideas. There are also numerous offerings of buff being made to Newark tanners by different Pennsylvania dealers at 15½c. for nearby delivery, with no sales noted of any of these, but the offerings are not large as each dealer, as a rule, only offers a single car. There are very few offerings of extremes, and these continue relatively firmer than buff. Extremes are nominally listed at from 16½@17c., as to dates of salting, time of delivery, sections, etc.

CALFSKINS.—The market is quiet but steady. Some of the New York City dealers are reported cleaned up to the end of the year, but others are offering to sell some New York Cities at \$1.85, \$2.30 and \$2.65. Outside cities and countries are unchanged with small offerings.

HORSE HIDES.—The market holds steady and the open winter around here causes light receipts. Some further lots of straight outside city large spready hides without tails have sold up to \$5.20, but nothing is reported done at the asking rate of \$5.25. Buyers, however, who have paid \$5.20 have only done so on such choice lots as they could turn over immediately at a slight profit, and are not running any risk in holding these. Some buyers say their limits are \$5. Countries and mixed lots range \$4.75@4.90. A car of fronts sold here today at \$3.75. Butts rule at \$1.65@1.70 for 20-inch, \$1.85 @1.90 for 21-inch, and up to \$2 for 22-inches and up, but a foreign bid today on 22-inch butts offered at \$2 was only \$1.85.

EDIBLE OILS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

(Concluded from page 32.)

Marseille is a good educational center for the seed oil propaganda. There is no prejudice here against good cottonseed oil, and it can be sold at any time in competition with the same grade of other oils. Just now price levels are high all over the world, and the United States appears to be a willing consumer at a slightly higher price than obtains in Marseille.

Much is to be desired in the way of freight connection for Marseille. There is only one line here from New York and one from New Orleans, and both are always crowded.

There is no trade here in cottonseed cake or meal. It is not a cattle-raising country. Over 100,000 tons of cake is exported from Marseille per year.

There is no trade in linters. No cotton spinning or allied business is done. Mattresses are stuffed with "vegetable hair" from Algeria and Tunis, with cheap wool, and with horsehair.

There is a good opportunity to exploit American oil mill machinery just at this time, when there is a spirit of unrest and a conviction that radical changes are necessary in the pressroom.

Chicago Section

Gosh darn it! That's awful sad about Andrew! Let's chip in a couple of bawbees.

Lessee! It won't make a lot of difference to most of us in, say, 50 years from now, anyway!

The R. Hurni Packing Company, Sioux City, Iowa, will enlarge and improve their present plant considerably.

Lew Shanks, ex-mayor of Indianapolis, and "Doc" Mary Walker, who wears he attire, are the latest ajunks to vaudeville.

A pleasant smile is becoming much the greater part of the wearing apparel of our 1914 stage and tango models. Oh, well.

Lead a life so that the elevator gang, the mail carriers and others will not expect thee to "kick in" Christmas, if thou canst.

Trading in grain privileges for next week is as follows: May wheat, corn and oats, bids, 90%, 68%, 41%; offers, 94, 71½, 43.

New York under Hearst may not look any better to Chicagoans than under Murphy; that is, from a political bossism viewpoint.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 13, 1913, averaged 11.21 cents per pound.

"Why don't youse go to de mat?" yelled a ham wrestler at a tango couple doing the "collar and" in a downtown caffay the other evening.

Looks like we'll pull through 1913 without much dire disaster. But look out for 1914—or any year following. Might as well be prepared.

Mona Lisa must have been some squab in her day. That "come across" smile and twinkle in her eye would sure bring home the bacon today.

Canada seems to be hurrying the erection of that reciprocity bridge, by shipping everything she has here—livestock, meats, butter, eggs, grains, etc.

A whole lot of these vaudeville artists were ruined for show purposes when their tails were cut off. Shudda lef their tails on, dawgone it!

The House immigration committee expressed its opinion of foreign militant sufferin'yets in its vote on the Burnett immigration bill recently.

There's one person on earth is not going to allow us to forget him while there's a newspaper at large, and that pusson is—now, who'dja s'pose?

Something worth knowing: You can buy a necktie anywhere on State street now for a dollar that you will have to pay 25 cents for after Christmas!

Just as well laud that Ulster stuff as the Pankhurst arson and other criminalities, if we are going to be so all-fired interested in John Bull's affairs.

Sulphuretted hydrogen! They are going to stick a \$50,000 probe into the cold storage egg—which will raise said egg 25 to 50 per cent., no doubt.

There's something wrong with public officials who refuse or hate to discuss public matters publicly. The public is the employer, it should be remembered, and acted upon accordingly.

The packers must be credited with having a little foresight (Argentine, for instance), criminal though it may be. The packing business will doubtless last as long as any other business, nevertheless.

It is rumored that J. A. Hawkinson will become general manager for Sulzberger & Sons Company the first of January, 1914. Mr. Hawkinson is widely known and extremely popular in the trade.

Proprietor Carter H. is doing as well as can be expected, considering that his valet,

old D. Public, will keep getting mutinous once in a while. And then, there's old man Daily News annoys him some, too.

The guy who rides a raft of logs down the river and, stooping over, drops his watch into the river, then marks a log to designate the spot where said watch went down in said river, ain't a nut. Naw! he ain't no nut!

Next to Harry Lauder's having to spend money for something to eat so he can live, the saddest thing of the present day is Andy Carnegie's poverty. He ought to be protected in his old age—he's been used to it all his life!

There probably is not another city anywhere that would put up with the abominable telephone service that Chicago does—not for ten minutes! And there are other abominations as bad or worse—transportation, for instance.

A lot of that New Year's Eve "what the who do we care" stuff is to be muzzled this year and part of next. New Year's Eve and Morning heretofore made the First Ward ball look like a Sunday school picnic—which requires some speed.

Since the government probe was inserted into the "butter'n egg trust" prices of butter'n eggs have gone up, as usual in such cases. The old name of butter and of eggs is still used because no other names printable have been found for the darn stuff.

It is rumored the "lid" will be off for the New Year's celebration. Saloons may serve drinks ordered before one o'clock, so if you haven't a record of your capacity, better try it out. Most rounders do not find it a hard matter, ordinarily, to accumulate a load before 1 a. m.

If riches make Casey, "Kah-see," then eggs have every right to be mentioned as Oeufs; that is, if they're good. If they're not then

H. C. GARDNER. F. A. LINDBERG.
GARDNER & LINDBERG
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Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
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DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
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Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.
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CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.
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Making a Specialty of MEATS, LARD AND
PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS of every descrip-
tion. COTTONSEED OIL AND PRODUCTS.

IF YOU ARE SELLERS, we have facilities for placing your offerings to best advantage in all directions.

IF YOU ARE BUYERS, give us a call. If we have no suitable offerings in hand we will find what you want.

TIN PLATING

Federal and State laws require copper kettles, coils, pipe, valves, tanks and other apparatus used in the preparation of food products tinplated.

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Lake and Sheldon Sts., Chicago, Ill.

WE ALSO MAKE

a complete line of all kinds of tanks, churns, vats, light and heavy sheet metal work for the packing house, butterine and oleo factory.

MERIT!!!

That is what makes our SUPREME ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

tower way above all others

It is a product of which we are justly proud.

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ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Drop a line for a demonstration.

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency.

NEW YORK
35th St. & 11th Ave.
Provision Department

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO
U. S. YARDS

call 'em de-layed hen fruit, or anything else your outraged sensibilities may suggest, not forgetting to name the burglar who sold 'em to you.

Senator Root's "Inflation Rock," that we are to perish on, won't do, likely looking as it is on the face of it. It sticks out like a wooden leg, plainly and distinctly, hence is scarcely to be considered as dangerous. Now if it were submerged—but why crowd the mourners, Eli? It's early in the game yet, and then again T. R. may object.

If Chicago's society clubwomen would exert one hundredth part of the energy they have expended in the interest of Ella Flagg Young, who does not need a job, in placing the thousands of needy men and women in a position to earn enough to buy food, they would be doing something worth while. They can still attend to Ella's case, too.

The committing of John Aikins, president of the Missouri & Kansas Calf & Cattle Company, Kansas City, to a term of two years in the penitentiary, brought to light the fact that three packing concerns had been cheated out of a quarter of a million dollars by Aikin and his accomplices—which, of course, "serves 'em right!"

Every packer in the United States should belong to the American Meat Packers' Association for many and obvious reasons. Much good to the industry generally has been accomplished by the association, and much more can be accomplished with the assistance of the industry as a whole. No

barnacles are admissible on any industrial ship these days.

What the President hasn't said that Hearst said at different and divers and sundry times in the pawst you will find in Randy's kindling starters, so you really won't miss anything, whether you read it or not. Of course, President Wilson is woefully illiterate and incapable, and it's nice to have a real genius light his faltering hoofbeats on the rocky road to Hades.

It would seem that the United States should protect its citizens sojourning temporarily in Mexico, but it's up to them to hurry out of the danger zone, nevertheless, in the first place. But the question arises, should the United States protect those who have invested their money in Mexico, and live there, having deserted the United States, and paying nothing to support its government?

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 27.)

England, 25 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 5 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 201 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 170 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 74 pkgs.; St. Johns, N. F., 561 bbls.; Sanchez, S. D., 9½ bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 195 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 50 bxs.; Hamilton, W. I., 11 pa.; Sanchez, S. D., 55 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, December 17, 1913:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 65 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 75 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 50 bbls., 20 tes.; Barcelona, Spain, 16 tes.; Cardiff, Wales, 15 tes.; Cape Town, Africa, 15 tes.; Colon, Panama, 44½ bbls.; Demerara,

British Guiana, 89 bbls., 6 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 5 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 16 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 144 bbls., 6 tes.; Liverpool, England, 420 tes.; London, England, 25 tes.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 360 bbls., 6 tes.; Port Limon, C. R., 17 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 10 tes., 41 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 287 bbls.; Sanchez, S. D., 4½ bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 24,878 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 17,388 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 72,182 lbs.; London, Eng., 57,032 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 20 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 130 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 225 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 15 tes.; Liverpool, England, 400 tes.; London, England, 300 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 40 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 15 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 200 tes.; Trieste, Austria, 205 tes. From Baltimore to Hamburg, 50 tes.; to Rotterdam, 180 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 9,800 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,400 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,570 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,460 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,100 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10,300 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,300 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 6,500 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 1,380 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 1,620 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 4,000 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,117 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,000 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1,823 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 2,521 lbs.

TONGUE.—Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 125 pa.; Trieste, Austria, 17 cs.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 113 pa.; Batavia, Java, 114 cs.; Callao, Peru, 68 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 148 cs.; Colon, Panama, 143 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 200 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 50 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 168 pa., 35 cs.; Hull, England, 270 cs.; Havre, France, 5 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 136 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 18 cs.; Liverpool, England, 120 pa.; London, England, 522 cs.; Newcastle, England, 100 cs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 37 cs.; Preston, England, 32 cs.; Sanchez, S. D., 29 pa.; Southampton, England, 50 cs.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 8.....	25,424	1,511	48,515	35,060
Tuesday, Dec. 9.....	6,548	1,363	35,987	37,745
Wednesday, Dec. 10.....	24,210	1,706	48,985	45,225
Thursday, Dec. 11.....	6,238	988	36,725	25,590
Friday, Dec. 12.....	1,627	314	37,395	10,350
Saturday, Dec. 13.....	774	83	18,577	964
Total last week.....	64,821	5,915	221,174	152,964
Previous week.....	51,391	6,058	204,064	129,682
Cor. time, 1912.....	62,697	5,956	189,449	140,088
Cor. time, 1911.....	72,746	7,848	186,230	149,472

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 8.....	7,425	80	7,979
Tuesday, Dec. 9.....	2,749	72	6,620
Wednesday, Dec. 10.....	6,483	211	7,397
Thursday, Dec. 11.....	6,812	36	6,832
Friday, Dec. 12.....	3,277	78	7,612
Saturday, Dec. 13.....	111	2,287	1,252
Total last week.....	26,857	477	38,627
Previous week.....	25,462	378	44,250
Cor. time, 1912.....	22,434	660	17,764
Cor. time, 1911.....	26,383	1,250	31,309

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Dec. 13, 1913.....	2,411,950	7,163,639	5,685,747
Same period, 1912.....	2,564,065	6,916,076	5,809,644

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Dec. 13, 1913.....	699,000
Previous week.....	654,000
Cor. week, 1912.....	664,000
Cor. week, 1911.....	658,000
Total year to date.....	23,667,000
Same period, 1912.....	23,625,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Dec. 13, 1913.....	161,700	458,200	268,700
Week ago.....	128,400	436,500	260,900
Year ago.....	180,400	480,300	251,300
Two years ago.....	184,000	450,200	267,400

Combined receipts at six markets for 1913 to date and same period year ago:

	1913.	1912.
Cattle.....	7,164,000	7,299,000
Hogs.....	17,589,000	18,038,000
Sheep.....	12,707,000	12,625,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Dec. 13, 1913:	
Armour & Co.....	43,900
Swift & Co.....	24,200
S. & S. Co.....	21,200
Morris & Co.....	15,600
Anglo-American.....	10,700
Boyd-Lunham.....	9,400
Hammond Co.....	11,600
Western P. Co.....	12,500
Roberts & Oake.....	7,400
Miller & Hart.....	3,700
Independent P. Co.....	7,800
Brennan P. Co.....	4,900
Others.....	9,900
Totals.....	182,800
Previous week.....	159,400
1912.....	156,400
1911.....	142,100
Total year to date.....	5,742,700
Same period last year.....	5,591,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.25	\$7.75	\$4.95	\$7.65
Previous week.....	8.15	7.65	4.80	7.60
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	7.42	4.35	7.80
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.80	6.15	3.45	5.70
Cor. week, 1910.....	5.85	7.62	3.75	5.95

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice heavy.....	\$8.10@ 9.00
Steers, fair to good.....	7.50@ 8.50
Distiller steers.....	8.65@ 9.00

Inferior steers.....	7.00@ 7.50
Stockers.....	6.00@ 7.25
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.50@ 10.00
Feeding steers.....	6.50@ 7.50
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.25@ 6.00
Fair to good heifers.....	7.25@ 8.00
Good to choice cows.....	5.50@ 7.00
Common to good cutters.....	4.25@ 4.75
Butcher bulls.....	6.10@ 7.25
Bologna bulls.....	5.75@ 6.25
Good to choice calves.....	10.00@ 11.00

HOGS.

Choice light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	\$7.50@ 7.70
Light mixed, 160 to 200 lbs.....	7.55@ 7.70
Prime light butchers, 200 to 230 lbs.....	7.65@ 7.80
Medium weight butchers, 230 to 270 lbs.....	7.70@ 7.80
Prime heavy butchers, 250 to 330 lbs.....	7.70@ 7.85
Mixed packing.....	7.35@ 7.50
Heavy packing.....	7.45@ 7.65
Pigs.....	3.25@ 7.00
Boars.....	1.50@ 2.75
*Stags.....	7.50@ 7.90

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$7.25@ 8.00
Fed western lambs.....	7.00@ 8.00
Fed western wethers.....	4.50@ 5.75
Feeding lambs.....	6.00@ 6.75
Feeding yearlings.....	5.00@ 5.75
Feeding wethers.....	4.00@ 4.80
Feeding ewes.....	3.50@ 4.25
Native wethers.....	4.00@ 5.75
Fed western wethers.....	4.50@ 5.50
Native ewes.....	4.00@ 5.00
Native yearlings.....	5.50@ 6.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1913.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....				\$20.90
May.....	\$21.00	\$21.05	\$20.92½	20.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.75	10.77½	10.72½	10.72½
May.....	11.07½	11.07½	11.02½	11.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.92½	10.95	10.90	10.90
May.....	11.17½	11.20	11.15	11.15

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	20.70	20.72½	20.70	20.70
May.....	20.90	20.90	20.77½	20.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.70	10.70	10.62½	10.70
May.....	11.02½	11.02½	10.95	11.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.85	10.87½	10.80	10.82½
May.....	11.07½	11.10	11.02½	11.07½

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	20.90	20.90	20.67½	20.70
May.....	20.82½	21.02½	20.82½	20.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.67½	10.75	10.65	10.65
May.....	10.97½	11.05	10.95	10.95
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.82½	10.87½	10.77½	10.77½
May.....	11.05	11.12½	11.05	11.05

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....				20.72½
May.....	20.80	20.97½	20.80	20.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.67½	10.75	10.65	10.70
May.....	10.97½	11.05	10.97½	11.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.82½	10.82½	10.80	10.82½
May.....	11.05	11.12½	11.05	11.07½

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	21.00	21.02½	20.82½	20.85
May.....	21.00	21.02½	20.82½	20.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.70	10.70	10.67½	10.67
May.....	11.05	11.07½	11.00	11.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.87½	10.87½	10.77½	10.77½
May.....	11.12½	11.12½	11.02½	11.05

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....				20.02
May.....	20.87½	20.90	20.80	20.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.65	10.67½	10.62½	10.62½
May.....	11.00	11.02½	10.97½	10.97½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....				10.77½
May.....	11.05	11.07½	11.05	11.05

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	22	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@32
Native Pot Roasts.....	15	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	13	@17
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	16	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	18	@23
Round Roasts.....	15	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	17	@16
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	16	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	16	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	16	@20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	@15
Legs, fancy.....	20	@22
Stew.....	12	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	15	@12½
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	15	@30
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½	@14
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	12	@12
Hind Quarters.....	12	@12
Fore Quarters.....	10	@10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@14

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	14	@16
Pork Chops.....	10	@18
Pork Shoulders.....	15	@15
Pork Tenderloins.....	10	@30
Pork Butts.....	16	@16
Spare Ribs.....	11	@12½
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	12	@12

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	10	@30
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@25

Butchers' Offal.

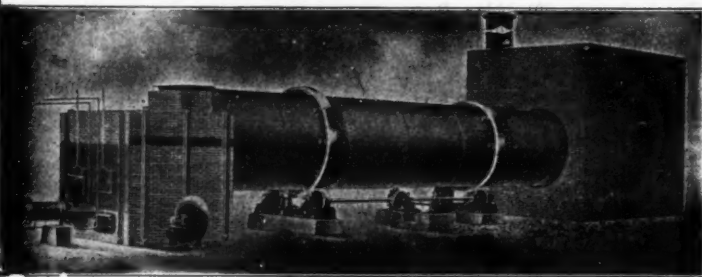
Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	3½	@3½
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00	@1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	19	@19
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	25	@25
Kips.....	16	@16

AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Good native steers.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Native steers, medium.....	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Helpers, good.....	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Cows.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice.....	@ 16
Fore Quarters, choice.....	@ 11 1/4

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Steer Chucks.....	10 1/2 @ 12
Boneless Chucks.....	@ 12
Medium Plates.....	@ 8 1/2
Steer Plates.....	@ 9
Cow Rounds.....	@ 10
Steer Rounds.....	@ 12
Cow Loins.....	@ 11
Steer Loins, Heavy No. 1.....	@ 15
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@ 29
Strip Loins.....	@ 12 1/2
Strloin Butts.....	@ 12
Shoulder Cuts.....	@ 13
Rolls.....	@ 15 1/2
Rump Butts.....	@ 12 1/2
Trimnings.....	@ 10
Shank.....	@ 7
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 13 1/4
Steer Ribs, Light.....	@ 14 1/4
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 15 1/4
Loin Ends, steer, native.....	@ 16
Loin Ends, cow.....	@ 14
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 12
Flank Steak.....	@ 15
Hind Shanks.....	@ 6

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Hearts.....	@ 9 1/2
Tongues.....	@ 17 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	22 @ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.....	@ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@ 7 1/2
Brains.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Kidneys, each.....	7 1/2 @ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Light Carcass.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Good Carcass.....	@ 17
Good Saddle.....	@ 17 1/2
Medium Rack.....	@ 14
Good Rack.....	@ 15

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	65 @ 70
Plucks.....	@ 65
Heads, each.....	25 @ 30

Lambs.

Good Caul.....	@ 12
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@ 14
Saddles, Caul.....	@ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	@ 11
Caul Lamb Racks.....	@ 10 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@ 17
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@ 18
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	@ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@ 8 1/2
Good Sheep.....	@ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles.....	@ 9 1/2
Good Saddles.....	@ 10 1/2
Good Racks.....	@ 8
Medium Racks.....	@ 7 1/2
Mutton Loins.....	@ 12
Mutton Steaks.....	@ 7 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each.....	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@ 13
Pork Loins.....	@ 12 1/2
Leaf Lard.....	@ 10 1/2
Tenderloins.....	@ 25
Spare Ribs.....	@ 9 1/2
Butts.....	@ 11 1/2
Hocks.....	@ 8
Trimnings.....	@ 10
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	@ 13 1/2
Tails.....	@ 8
Snouts.....	@ 7
Pigs' Feet.....	@ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads.....	@ 6
Blade Bones.....	@ 9
Blade Meat.....	@ 10
Cheek Meat.....	@ 9
Hog Hivers, per lb.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Neck Bones.....	@ 3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 11 1/2
Pork Hearts.....	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 6 1/2
Pork Tongues.....	10 @ 13 1/2
Slip Bones.....	@ 6
Tail Bones.....	@ 7
Brains.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Backfat.....	@ 10 1/2
Hams.....	@ 14
Calas.....	@ 13
Bellies.....	@ 15 1/2
Shoulders.....	@ 11 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@ 11 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@ 11 1/2

Choice Bologna.....	@ 15 1/4
Frankfurters.....	@ 13 1/4
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	@ 11 1/4
Tongue.....	@ 14
Mixed Sausage.....	@ 13 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine.....	@ 18
New England Sausage.....	@ 15
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	@ 18 1/2
Special Compressed Ham.....	@ 18 1/2
Berliner Sausage.....	@ 16 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings.....	@ 26 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings.....	@ 23
Polish Sausage.....	@ 13
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@ 16 1/2
Farm Sausage.....	@ 17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@ 13 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 14
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	@ 10 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	@ 18
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@ 18 1/2
Jellied Roll.....	@ 18 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new).....	@ 24
German Salami (new).....	@ 24
Italian Salami.....	@ 26 1/2
Holsteiner.....	@ 20
Mettwurst, New.....	@ 22
Farmer.....	@ 22

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50.....	\$6.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20.....	6.00
Bologna, 1-50.....	6.00
Bologna, 2-20.....	5.50
Frankfurt, 1-50.....	6.50
Frankfurt, 2-20.....	6.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$11.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	9.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	10.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	34.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$2.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	4.65
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	17.85
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case.....	38.80

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	Per doz. \$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	23.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins.....	\$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@ 17.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	@ 17.00
Extra Mess Beef.....	@ 17.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	@ 22.00
Rump Butts.....	@ 23.00
Mess Pork, old.....	@ 21.25
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 18.00
Family Back Pork.....	@ 19.00
Benn Pork.....	@ 19.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	@ 12 1/2
Pure lard.....	@ 11 1/2
Lard substitutes, tcs.....	@ 9 1/2
Lard, compound.....	@ 9 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@ 62
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	@ 11 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.....	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi. cargo.....	15 1/2 @ 10 1/2
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 13
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 10 1/2
Regular Plates.....	@ 11 1/2
Clear Plates.....	@ 10 1/2
Butts.....	@ 9 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/2 c. to 1 c. more.....	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 16 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@ 16 1/2
Skinned Hams.....	@ 16 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.....	@ 12 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 12 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 14
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 22 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.....	@ 17
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@ 18
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@ 14
Dried Beef Seta.....	@ 29 1/2
Dried Beef Sides.....	@ 31 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 30 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@ 29
Regular Balled Hams.....	@ 23
Smoked Balled Hams.....	@ 23 1/2
Balled Calas.....	@ 18 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@ 20
Cooked Rolled Shoulders.....	@ 18 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@ 18 1/2
Export Rounds.....	@ 26
Middles, per set.....	@ 75
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@ 19
Beef weasands.....	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium.....	@ 45
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 75
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@ 70
Hog middles, per set.....	@ 11
Hog bungs, export.....	@ 18 1/2
Hog bungs, large, mediums.....	@ 16
Hog bungs, prime.....	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@ 80
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Hoof meal, per unit.....	3.00 @ 3.05
Concentrated tankage.....	2.85 @ 2.95
Ground tankage, 12%.....	@ 3.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%.....	@ 3.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%.....	@ 2.90 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	@ 2.65 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	21.00 @ 21.50
Ground rawbone, per ton.....	26.00 @ 28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	21.00 @ 21.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.....	250.00 @ 275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	27.00 @ 28.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	36.00 @ 42.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	70.00 @ 75.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton.....	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton.....	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton.....	85.00 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.....	30.00 @ 35.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	@ 10.65
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 10.20
Leaf.....	@ 9 1/2
Compound.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neutral lard.....	11 @ 11 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	10% @ 10 1/2
Oleo, No. 2.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Mutton.....	@ 10 1/2
Tallow.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow.....	5% @ 6% 1/2
Grease, A white.....	6% @ 7% 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces.....	73 @ 75
Extra lard oil.....	70 @ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	65 @ 66
No. 1 lard oil.....	58 @ 58
No. 2 lard oil.....	52 @ 54
Oleo oil, extra.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Oleo stock.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	68 @ 72
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.....	60 @ 66
Corn oil, loose.....	6.00 @ 6.05
Horse oil.....	6 1/2 @ 7

TALLOW.

Edible.....	7% @ 7 1/2
Prime city.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country.....	6% @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime.....	7% @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1.....	6% @ 7
Packers' No. 2.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1.....	6% @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice.....	7% @ 7 1/2
White, "A".....	6% @ 6 1/2
White, "B".....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bone.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Crackling.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
House.....	5% @ 5 1/2
Yellow.....	4% @ 5 1/2
Brown.....	4% @ 5 1/2
Glue stock.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.....	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite.....	19 1/2 @ 20
Glycerine, crude soap.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Glycerine, candle.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	45 1/2 @ 46 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.....	1.20 @ 1.30

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels.....	82 @ 85
Oak pork barrels.....	92 @ 95
Lard tierces.....	1.15 @ 1.20

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar.....	
White, clarified.....	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 4
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2x@3x.....	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 17.

We are at a time of the year when many people are anxious to unload, which accounts for Monday's very heavy run of 34,575 cattle. A few prime handy weights and yearlings sold steady, and choice cattle were weak to 10c. lower, while other kinds were 15c. lower. Fair activity characterized the market, and it was a rather good trade, considering the very heavy run. Tuesday's run of 6,519 cattle met with a rather uneven and sluggish demand, due to expected heavy mid-week receipts, and the trade ruled very slow and weak to 10c. lower than Monday. We had another liberal run of cattle on Wednesday, receipts being estimated at 19,000, making a total of 60,000 for the first three days of the week, as compared with 56,000 for the same period a week ago. Weather conditions are favorable, the demand for beef is broad, but hardly broad enough to take care of such a liberal supply, and while the choice cattle ruled steady, particularly handy weights and yearlings, a few of the latter selling at \$10 to \$10.25, being something fancy for the Christmas trade, yet on the rank and file of the offerings the market ruled rather slow with prices weak to 10c. lower. It looks as if the annual clean-up before the holidays has now taken place.

Considering the liberal receipts of cattle the "she" stuff market has held steady. Medium cows, also bulls and the medium kinds of heifers show 10@15c. decline this week, while other stuff is about steady; in fact, there has been a very good demand for choice yearlings for the Christmas trade. That, however, is practically over, and fancy prices can no longer be expected.

Continued liberal receipts characterize the hog market. Receipts Wednesday estimated around 55,000, which was some heavier than generally looked for on top of the heavy receipts earlier in the week. Trade opened very slow, with prices ruling 5@10c. lower, bulk of the good weight and prime shipping grades selling largely in a range of \$7.60@7.70; top, \$7.75; good mixed and light mixed grades in a range of \$7.50@7.60, with the good weight light mixed grades in a range of \$7.35@7.50. Pigs continue in good demand, selling largely in a range of \$7@7.40, owing to weight and quality, the light weight grades having the call over the strong weight shipping kinds. Prices have suffered a decline of 20@25c. per cwt. from the high point of last week, but when we take into consideration the heavy receipts of the last two weeks it only goes to bear out the strong demand for the product, and while we look to see liberal receipts for the next few weeks ahead, we are of the opinion that hogs will not work much lower than present values, and that any let up in the receipts prices would advance quite sharply.

Sheep and lambs have been liberally supplied again this week up until today, and although the sheep end of the trade has about held its own, salesmen have had a hard job to "boost" lambs above the 30@40c. decline of Monday. A feature of the trade is the abnormal supply of poor to medium-fleshed lambs that feeders are dumping on the market, owing to a shortage of feed. Today's market is fairly active, and prospects indicate that we will have a good free movement the balance of the week. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$7.75@8; fat light yearlings, \$6.75@7; heavy yearlings, \$6@6.50; fat wethers, \$5.50@5.65; fat light ewes, \$4.75@5; fat heavy ewes, \$4.50@4.65; poor to medium, \$4@4.25;

culls, \$3@3.50; bucks, \$3.50@3.75; breeding ewes, \$4.50@5; feeding wethers, \$4.00@4.85; feeding yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; feeding ewes, \$3.75@4; feeding lambs, \$6.50@6.75.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 17.

Cattle receipts were 20,400, including 7,700 Southern, for the week ending today. Of the beef steer offerings a large proportion was made up of good to choice grades. The top for the week was \$9.75. Although a few head of Christmas beefs sold at \$10, a large proportion of the steer offerings sold for \$9. Heifers sold very peculiarly this week, prices being unevenly high in places. As an average, heifers of medium quality are from 25@50c. higher, with the bulk of this kind at \$6@8.50, while choice kinds are 75c.@\$1 higher with a top made today on a load of heifers at \$9.65. This is the highest price paid for this kind of cattle for many months on this market. Cows are steady, top \$7.65, the bulk selling at \$5.25@6.75. Calves for the week average about 75c. lower, although the top for the day, \$11, equals the high time for the week; this, however, was only made on a few odd head. All quarantine offerings during the week remained on a fully steady basis.

Receipts of hogs for the week ending today amounted to approximately 70,950 head. Although prices have fluctuated somewhat during the week there has been very little change in values except toward the end of the week. The top for the week was \$7.90, which was paid for strictly prime heavy hogs. The market continued on this basis until the end of the week, when a top for the same class of hogs was \$7.80. The bulk has been generally from \$7.45@7.85. The runs have been very generous this week, and with the increased receipts the supply has failed to equal the demand.

Approximately 21,400 sheep arrived this week. The market this week has been on a somewhat lower basis both on lambs and sheep. Good lambs are selling, as compared with the first of this week, about 30c. lower, while mutton sheep are selling on a 15@25c. lower basis. The first of the Colorado lamb shipments arrived this week, several doubles weighing 76 lbs. selling at \$7.85. At the first of the week, however, good natives and Westerns were bringing around \$8.15.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Dec. 16.

The cattle markets came through the shock of the big run at leading markets yesterday in good condition, and sales today are steady to a shade higher; supply here 12,000 head. A moderate estimate at Chicago for Wednesday, 16,000 head, helped today, and closing sales were strongest. Cows and heifers are selling very high, fancy heifers today at \$9.50, and good cows \$7, heavy heifers with only a thin coating of flesh at \$7, and cows that are just starting on the road to real finish at \$6.50, prime bulls \$7, heavy feeding bulls \$5.75, stock bulls \$5.50. Christmas specialties had their inning last week, selling at \$9.25@10, though yearlings weighing 1,050 lbs. brought \$9@9.25 yesterday and today, and heavy steers \$8.75@9. Quarantine offerings are smaller this week, and are mainly medium fleshed steers, at \$6.15@6.75.

Hogs are coming more freely this week, 25,000 here today, market steady to 5c. lower, most strength at the close. Fresh pork is selling at a profit, and as the bulk of the supply runs to medium and light weights, there is a broad outlet. Stocks of lard are said to be plentiful, but what heavy hogs come are taken at top prices. Average weight here last week 176 lbs., about 30 lbs. lighter than a year ago. Top today \$7.70 paid by packers, bulk \$7.30@7.65.

Sheep and lambs are 15@20c. lower this week, but the market resists bear influences sturdily. Receipts 13,000 today, best lambs \$7.85, fair to good lambs \$7.45@7.75, light yearlings up to \$6.75, heavy \$5.75, ewes around \$4.25@4.75. The market is expected to go into the new year with lambs around \$8.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 15, 1913.

	Beefes.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	3,039	2,683	6,700	6,200
Jersey City	3,884	2,255	21,551	27,918
Central Union	2,582	546	15,106	418
Lehigh Valley	2,280	348	3,160	—
Scattering	—	122	—	4,950
Totals	11,794	5,954	46,525	39,546
Totals last week	10,484	5,057	39,150	33,611

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, December 13, 1913, are reported as follows:

Chicago.	Cattle.*	Hogs.	Sheep.*
S. & S. Co.	6,500	2,300	15,529
Armour & Co.	8,787	43,900	35,891
Swift & Co.	7,657	24,200	38,335
Morris & Co.	6,212	15,600	14,723
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,610	11,600	—
Libby, McNeill & Libby ..	1,970	—	—
Anglo American Provision Co., 10,700 hogs; Boyd, Latham & Co., 9,400 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 12,500 hogs; Roberts & Oak, 7,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,500 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,900 hogs; others, 9,900 hogs.			

*Incomplete.

Kansas City.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,451	17,507	4,755
Fowler Packing Co.	1,262	—	1,498
S. & S. Co.	3,741	11,773	3,026
Swift & Co.	5,910	10,969	6,684
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,156	10,146	5,360
Morris & Co.	4,603	11,068	3,511
Butchers	199	957	89
Blount, 43 cattle and 3,161 hogs; Doid Packing Co., 837 hogs; Hall Packing Co., 137 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 280 cattle; S. Kraus, 29 cattle; L. Levy, 57 cattle; I. Myers, 276 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 166 cattle; M. Rice, 608 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 357 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 112 cattle.			

Omaha.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,442	7,744	4,297
Swift & Co.	2,253	11,337	5,174
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,204	14,094	11,302
Armour & Co.	2,523	14,810	8,258
Swartz & Co.	—	133	—
J. W. Murphy	—	3,622	—
Lincoln Packing Co., 92 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 75 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 11 cattle.			

St. Louis.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,428	7,215	4,010
Swift & Co.	4,090	6,832	4,105
Armour & Co.	4,375	6,907	6,112
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	784	549	526
Independent Packing Co.	1,108	391	148
East Side Packing Co.	305	3,529	—
Belz Packing Co.	—	1,316	—
Hell Packing Co.	2	1,417	—
Krey Packing Co.	24	3,403	—
Carondelet Packing Co.	29	159	—
Luer Bros. Packing Co.	—	482	—

St. Joseph.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	3,600	31,459	4,923
Morris & Co.	1,500	17,140	1,785
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,125	17,175	1,764

Sioux City.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,564	8,662	7,793
Armour & Co.	1,320	8,283	3,515
Swift & Co.	—	1,393	—
Decker Packing Co., 100 hogs; R. Huml Packing Co., 503 cattle; Statler & Co., 100 cattle; Brennan Packing Co., 50 cattle; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 56 cattle; John Morrell Packing Co., 25 cattle; regular dealers, 5,227 cattle; country buyers, 3,460 cattle and 152 sheep.			

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, December 19.—Market dull; Western steam, \$11; Middle West, \$10.80@10.90; city steam, 10½¢; refined Continent, \$11.30; South American, \$12; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound, 8½@8¾¢.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, December 19.—Sesame oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, — fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 115½ fr.; edible, 132 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 85 fr.; edible, 98 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, December 19.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 122s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, 108s. 9d.; shoulders, square, 62s. 6d.; New York, 62s.; picnic, 53s.; hams, long, 64s. 6d.; American cut, 66s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 63s.; long clear, 72s.; short backs, 68s.; bellies, clear, 73s. Lard, spot prime, 55s. American refined in pails, 55s. 9d.; 28-lb. blocks, 54s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), 54 marks. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d.; choice, 36s. Turpentine, 32s. 3d. Rosin, common, 10s. 1½d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 66s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 32s. 6d.@35s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet and steady with the demand rather slow. Hog receipts continue heavy.

Stearine.

The market was again very quiet. Prices now quoted at 9¼¢.

Tallow.

The market continues very quiet, with prices unchanged at 6½¢. for city and 7¼¢. for specials.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was less active with prices steady on reports of lighter crude offerings.

Market closed steady, 6 to 8 points advance. Sales, 5,000 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.65@6.90. Crude, Southeast, \$5.47 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: December, \$6.77@6.82; January, \$6.80@6.82; February, \$6.93@7; March, \$7.06@7.08; April, \$7.14@7.20; May, \$7.25@7.27; June, \$7.28@7.32; July, \$7.35@7.37; good off oil, \$6.50@6.80; off oil, \$6.50@6.60; red off oil, \$6.30@6.43; winter oil, \$7.50 bid; summer white, \$7@8.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Hog market dull and big, 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$7.50@7.70; light, \$7.30@7.65; mixed, \$7.40@7.75; heavy, \$7.60@7.75; rough heavy, \$7.40@7.50; Yorkers, \$7.55@7.60; pigs, \$6.25@7.65; cattle slow and steady; beefs, \$6.60@9.75; cows and heifers, \$3.30@8.40; Texas steers, \$6.60@7.60; stockers and feeders, \$4.90@7.35; Western, \$5.80@7.60. Sheep market weak; native, \$4.25@5.50; Western, \$4.25@5.50; yearlings, \$5.40@6.50; lambs, \$6.25@7.70; Western, \$6.25@7.75.

Sioux City, December 19.—Hogs weak, at \$7.30@7.60.

St. Louis, December 19.—Hogs lower, at \$7.55@7.80.

Buffalo, December 19.—Hogs steady; 8,000 on sale at \$7.80@7.90.

Kansas City, December 19.—Hogs slow, at \$7@7.70.

South Omaha, December 19.—Hogs lower, at \$7.10@7.60.

St. Joseph, December 19.—Hogs slow, at \$7.50@7.70.

Louisville, December 19.—Hogs higher, at \$7.60@7.70.

Indianapolis, December 19.—Hogs steady, at \$7.60@7.75.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, December 18.—More oleo oil was sold this week than found a market in the preceding three weeks, but the business which has been done was at the expense of the price, and values had a considerable setback. Europe took a fair amount of neutral lard, but also at reduced prices, and has cleaned up a good part of the stocks which are now obtainable. Business in butter oil with the foreign countries continues extremely slack and the outlook for the near future is lower cotton oil prices, although, presumably, a very high market during next spring and summer. There has not been much change in the value of hog products during the present week, although the movement of hogs has been quite liberal. But there is no selling pressure whatever in the provision line, except oleo stearine, which has gone down considerably, and tallow is weak.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, December 19.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days	4.81	@ 4.81½
Demand sterling	4.8525	@ 4.8530
Commercial, sight	4.85	@ 4.85½
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days....	5.27½	@ 5.27½ +1-16
Commercial, 60 days....	5.25½	@ 5.25½ +1-32
Commercial, sight	5.22½	@ 5.22½ +1-16
Berlin—		
Commercial, 90 days....	93½	@ 93 7-16
Commercial, 60 days....	93 11-16	@ 93½
Commercial, sight	94½	@ 94 9-16
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days....	5.30	@ 5.30 +1-16
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, 60 days....	39½	—1-16 @ 39½

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending December 13, 1913:

CATTLE.

Chicago	37,964
Kansas City	25,322
Omaha	9,718
St. Joseph	10,245
Cudahy	641
Sioux City	10,010
South St. Paul	4,732
New York and Jersey City	11,794
Fort Worth	7,434
Philadelphia	2,598
Pittsburgh	907
Denver	1,339
Cincinnati	3,110

HOGS.

Chicago	182,547
Kansas City	62,390
Omaha	48,785
St. Joseph	66,781
Cudahy	26,033
Sioux City	20,023
Ottumwa	21,690
South St. Paul	30,881
New York and Jersey City	39,546
Fort Worth	6,695
Philadelphia	4,351
Pittsburgh	14,026
Denver	3,060
Cincinnati	11,445

SHEEP.

Chicago	117,852
Kansas City	24,923
Omaha	30,233
St. Joseph	9,985
Cudahy	557
Sioux City	12,529
South St. Paul	6,411
New York and Jersey City	46,525
Fort Worth	1,339
Philadelphia	12,565
Pittsburgh	4,139
Denver	2,374

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	700	17,000	1,500
Kansas City	100	2,000	2,000
Omaha	100	6,000	
St. Louis	500	7,000	200
St. Joseph	100	9,000	1,000
Sioux City	200	3,000	
St. Paul	100	3,000	100
Oklahoma City	100	500	
Fort Worth	1,500	1,000	
Milwaukee		5,148	
Denver	1,200	400	400
Toledo		1,000	
Louisville	350	1,205	50
Detroit		200	
Cudahy		1,000	
Indianapolis	350	8,000	
Pittsburgh		5,000	1,000
Cincinnati	209	3,020	368
Buffalo	700	5,500	9,000
Cleveland	100	2,000	2,000
New York	626	4,212	2,329

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1913.

Chicago	35,000	58,000	50,000
Kansas City	17,000	10,000	11,000
Omaha	6,000	7,000	17,000
St. Louis	6,500	16,000	3,200
St. Joseph	2,700	6,000	4,000
Sioux City	2,500	4,000	
St. Paul	4,400	11,000	14,000
Oklahoma City	1,300	2,500	
Fort Worth	5,500	1,200	
Milwaukee		636	
Denver	2,100	600	2,100
Toledo		3,500	
Louisville	2,100	5,000	150
Detroit		100	
Wichita		797	
Indianapolis	950	7,000	
Pittsburgh	3,200	16,000	13,000
Cincinnati	2,670	5,635	822
Buffalo	6,500	24,000	24,000
Cleveland	1,000	8,000	
New York	5,149	14,155	16,049

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1913.

Chicago	6,500	40,000	20,000
Kansas City	12,000	24,000	13,000
Omaha	5,500	13,000	18,000
St. Louis	5,800	18,000	4,500
St. Joseph	2,000	15,000	4,500
Sioux City	1,600	3,000	1,800
St. Paul	2,000	9,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,200	3,000	
Fort Worth	5,000	100	2,500
Milwaukee	800	9,016	300
Denver	400	2,700	3,400
Louisville		1,177	
Detroit		300	
Cudahy		10,000	
Wichita		3,349	
Indianapolis	1,850	18,000	1,500
Pittsburgh		6,000	
Cincinnati		4,819	
Buffalo	1,800	12,000	13,000
Boston	2,758	65,443	10,911
Cleveland	80	3,000	1,200
New York	809	4,701	2,969

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1913.

Chicago	19,000	48,000	27,000
Kansas City	6,000	14,000	9,000
Omaha	2,000	10,000	7,000
St. Louis	2,600	10,000	3,200
St. Joseph	1,200	10,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,500	4,000	3,000
St. Paul	1,000	9,000	500
Oklahoma City	800	3,000	
Fort Worth	4,200	700	700
Milwaukee	50	12,054	50
Denver	1,100	300	400
Toledo		1,500	
Louisville	1,500	1,207	50
Detroit		2,500	
Indianapolis	1,300	12,000	
Pittsburgh		4,000	1,000
Cincinnati		2,966	
Buffalo	1,300	3,200	7,000
Cleveland	60	3,000	1,200
New York	1,819	6,178	6,620

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1913.

Chicago	6,000	33,000	18,000
Kansas City	4,000	9,000	3,500
Omaha		9,000	
St. Louis	3,000	12,000	1,900
St. Joseph		12,000	
Sioux City		4,000	
St. Paul		2,000	
Milwaukee		15,140	
Louisville		2,646	
Detroit		3,000	
Cudahy		3,500	
Wichita		1,951	
Indianapolis		12,000	
Cincinnati	573	3,242	367
Buffalo	1,000	4,000	8,000
Cleveland		4,000	
New York	1,345	3,547	5,392

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1913.

Chicago	2,000	25,000	5,000
Kansas City	1,000	7,000	3,000
Omaha	350	8,000	3,500
St. Louis	1,100	10,000	900
St. Joseph	500	5,000	200
Sioux City	200	3,200	300
Fort Worth	2,000	1,200	3,000
St. Paul	1,300	7,100	400
Oklahoma City	700	1,600	

Retail Section

TALKS WITH BUTCHERS ON ACCOUNTING

III—Increasing the Efficiency of the Sales Force

By E. St. Elmo Lewis.*

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the third of a series of articles by Mr. Lewis on accounting and book-keeping methods, which should prove of great value to retail butchers. The trade knows how much money is lost through careless accounting. Most of it all is in small sums, little leaks which make big totals in the end. These articles will furnish ideas for sound methods of conducting this end of the business.

The method of keeping track of the value of clerks detailed in this article is that used in a department store, but it can easily be adapted to any up-to-date butcher shop which employs help.]

The manager of a small but busy store woke up one day to the fact that he had only a very hazy idea of the relative value of his sales clerks. He had built up a fairly competent force, he supposed, a force which he believed was faithful and loyal to his best interests.

But he had nothing to show which of his clerks were making the most money for the store; and he had nothing to show him which were incompetent. There was nothing to indicate who were trade builders, who were winning new customers; and there was nothing to indicate who were the drones.

He was paying A \$15 a week, because he was experienced and had been with the store a long time. To B he paid \$12 a week, and to C \$10, because they were comparatively new to the business. Yet he had no certain knowledge that A was worth any more to him than B or C.

To get this knowledge he made a study of the elements of good salesmanship as applied to his business. He learned what were the requisites to win and then to hold it. He found out what personal qualities made successful clerks, and what traits were found in careless and indifferent ones.

After a while he arrived at definite conclusions, and decided to make up an efficiency schedule, and to get daily reports of the results of his clerks' efforts. He then knew exactly how each clerk stood respecting sales, how much each contributed to the profits of the business.

"The efficiency schedule is simply a diagram of selling competency," he explained to me, "in which is shown the weekly percentage of the business-getting power of each sales clerk."

"It enables me to find out if A, for instance, is increasing his sales as the total sales of the department are increasing. It shows me if C is winning new customers to his counter as steadily as B. And it shows me which clerks are falling down. I have found it of great aid in readjusting the pay of clerks."

For purpose of comparison, it was found expedient to divide the schedule into sections by departments. This plan resulted in putting different kinds of goods in classes by themselves, in "water-tight compartments," so to speak. If a compartment "springs a leak" the whole business is not "flooded." The daily reports and weekly schedule locate the leak and show the damage before the trouble becomes serious.

At the end of every week each sales clerk receives in his pay envelope a brief state-

ment of his efficiency for the previous week. In getting this regularly he knows just how he stands in the eyes of the firm. He sees himself as others see him, reflected in this mirror of efficiency—the competency diagram.

What the New System Brought Out.

The new system brought out some astonishing revelations. It showed that a number of clerks, who had always been thought competent and were receiving high pay, were really incompetent. And it showed who the ambitious and courteous clerks were; it showed who were entitled to a raise.

Everyone who was at heart honest and anxious to improve welcomed the scientific method. The others didn't like it, and were gradually weeded out. In two weeks after it was started there was a noticeable improvement in the mental attitude of nearly all the good clerks. They were becoming more interested in their work, more loyal to the business, and were "in line" for higher pay.

"These weekly efficiency schedules of individual selling power act as a sort of dynamic influence on the clerks," continued the manager. "They keep the energies and enthusiasm keyed up to high pitch, and the clerks are alert and strive hard to maintain as high an efficiency percentage as possible."

"Enthusiasm is one of the greatest 'pushes' of business. Enthusiasm, rightly directed, achieves the unheard of and miraculous in the 'grinding mill' of business. We set the germ of enthusiasm afloat in our store through the weekly efficiency schedules, and it spread like contagion. It continues to influence for the better the selling record of every one of our sales clerks."

How the System Is Worked.

For all sales the original entry is made by the sales clerk in the usual form of duplicate manifold check-book. When the clerk tears out the original and duplicate, the latter goes with the goods to the wrapping desk, while the original, with the perforated stub torn from the bottom of the duplicate slip, is whisked away with the cash to the cashier.

The stub is known as the "inspector's voucher." The cashier examines the original and the voucher, to see that both agree with the amount of sale, and, if correct, shoots the voucher back, together with the change. The clerk then presents the voucher at the wrapping desk, it is compared with the duplicate to check the amount when, if correct, the goods are surrendered to the clerk for delivery to the customer. The voucher is "O. K'd" with the bundler's initials and filed on a spindle.

By this method it is impossible for a clerk to give out a package without making it a matter of record. There must be cash in the cashier's drawer to correspond with the slip on the cashier's file and with the voucher in the wrapping department, as well as the entry in the clerk's index.

In making a sale to a customer who carries an account with the store, the clerk fills out a sales slip in usual form, and sends the original and duplicate to the credit office for O. K. The duplicate with its stub is returned to the clerk, who places the duplicate slip with the goods and retains

the stub. The amount of the sale is recorded on the clerk's index, as in the case of a cash sale, and turned in at the close of the day to the auditing department.

How Each Clerk Gets Credit.

The second step in the plan is the auditing or listing of the slips for the purpose of giving each department and each sales clerk credit for goods sold, both as to cash and credit. The distribution of sales to the various departments, which is necessary for the purpose of accounting, is as simple and positive as the first step.

When the cashier has finished her work of listing a bunch of slips, in order to balance her cash, she sends them to the auditing office. Here they are sorted in pigeon holes numbered to correspond with the sales clerk's numbers which, with the department numbers, are printed on all slips. This work is kept close behind the cashier's listing, so that by 9 o'clock all the slips of each sales clerk for the previous day have been collected and made ready for auditing.

Meanwhile, the index cards of each sales clerk for the previous day have been arranged in the same order as the slips are placed. The auditor compares the slips of each with its index card, checking the amounts and noting if any checks are missing. He scrutinizes the cash refund and void slips to see that each bears on its face a valid reason for the refund or voidance. He also compares the signature, giving the authority, to prove their genuineness.

The slips are then listed by a clerk, the cash slips being first put down and added when the credit slips are treated likewise, and a total of both printed at the bottom. The slips and list are then fastened together for convenient handling and filing for reference.

The daily summary of all departments is then taken from the totals of the departmental lists, and checked against the cashier's report of sales and the credit sales statement of charge postings. The grand totals, of course, must agree. A daily recapitulation of sales by departments, or kinds of goods sold, and by clerks is then made. This is valuable, as it shows how each department is running every day, and what the clerks are doing.

"For the weekly summary we simply take the totals of each item of sales from the daily summary," explained the manager. "We get this for the different days arranged by department, and arrive at the actual results for the period."

A monthly statement is made for each department showing the sales of each clerk in a department for every day of the month. It is shown off daily and shows the total sales of the department to the current date, and to any preceding day during the month. This is the basis from which the efficiency record of each clerk is made up.

This plan of handling cash slips applies equally well to a business of greater or less magnitude, and had never failed to meet any and all conditions. Even in rush seasons, such as before Christmas, the regular office force has always been able to keep up with the work. They are always ready for the slips of the preceding day.

[The next article in this series, entitled "Accounting that Accounts," will appear in an early issue of The National Provisioner.]

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

E. Hatcher has purchased the interest of W. Stewart in the meat market of Ferrill Brothers at Warnego, Kan.

S. L. Young has sold his interest in the meat business at Chanute, Kan., to his son, D. B. Ryerson & Son will open a meat market at Goshen, N. Y.

J. M. Towle has sold his meat and grocery business at Winthrop, Me., to F. Yeaton.

(Continued on page 42.)

30 Things Done in One Second

By this National Cash Register

15 Mechanical Operations

1. It rings a bell.
2. It lights the top sign.
3. Previous indication disappears.
4. The new transaction is shown.
5. It records the transaction on wheels and on paper.
6. It prints and classifies each transaction.
7. It prints a receipt.
8. It prints consecutive numbers on the receipts.
9. It cuts off and throws out the receipt.
10. It adds the amount of the sale.
11. It totals number of transactions by classes.
12. It tells number of customers waited on.
13. It shows who handled each transaction.
14. It unlocks and opens the cash drawer.
15. It resets mechanism for new record.



15 Benefits for Butchers

1. It enforces correct record of all transactions.
2. It prevents losses.
3. It removes temptation and compels accuracy.
4. It encourages clerks to sell more goods.
5. It shows total of outstanding accounts.
6. It prevents forgetting to charge goods sold on credit.
7. It tells at a glance how much money should be in cash drawer.
8. It enables butchers to give quick service.
9. It increases trade.
10. It tells which clerk sells most goods and enables proprietor to reward merit.
11. It prevents misunderstandings.
12. It gives butchers control over their business.
13. It saves much book-keeping.
14. It places individual responsibility.
15. It increases profits.

Considering material, workmanship and what it does, the National Cash Register is the lowest priced piece of machinery sold in the world.

If all butchers knew half the advantages these 15 benefits would be to them, their clerks and customers, they would buy Nationals at once.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

(Continued from page 40.)

Graff Brothers have purchased the Palace meat market at Mapleton, Ia.

John Frick's meat market at Grand Rapids, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

Brown & Frazer's meat market at Castorland, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

H. Stetson has purchased the meat business of F. E. Stearns at Kezar Falls, N. Y.

Waddail & Kenyon have engaged in the meat business at Durand, Mich.

George Plank has purchased the meat business of E. Peck at Eureka, Mich.

L. W. Zavitz has succeeded to the entire meat business of Zavitz & Stoerck at Hastings, Mich.

The Jensen meat market at Aberdeen, Wash., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$4,000.

J. H. Verhooven has sold out his meat market at 1415 Main street, Atchison, Kan., to Herman Gambon.

F. C. Lukritz has disposed of the Palace Meat Market at Minneapolis, Kan., to Sam Kreager.

C. J. Woerner has disposed of his butcher shop at Kipp, Kan., to J. Dailey.

Sam Harvey has purchased the Woodruff Meat Market at Woodruff, Kan.

A. E. Poe has opened a new butcher shop in the Bailey building at Chelsea, Okla.

Boyd & Sons have opened a butcher shop in connection with their grocery store at Tecumseh, Okla.

Chas. L. Lorenz has purchased the meat business of Chas. Kroulik at Hanover, Kan., which has been established for eight years.

S. L. Karr has succeeded to the meat business of Karr & Bumgarner at Council Grove, Kan.

A. L. Samption has purchased the meat market fixtures of Hull & Poltera at Coldwater, Kan.

Miller Martin, of Wilson, Kan., has begun in the meat and grocery business at Dorrance, Kan.

C. D. Brown has purchased the City Meat Market at Oxford, Neb.

Doughty & Whittaker have opened a new butcher shop at Hastings, Neb.

C. Hanson has purchased the meat business of L. H. Feis at Upland, Neb.

Henry Harkson has purchased the meat business at Ceresco, Neb.

C. W. Bosserman, of Holdrege, has purchased the meat market of Reinhart & Son at Bertrand, Neb.

The Cranbrook Meat Market at Cranbrook, B. C., has been opened under the management of Joe Walkley.

Raymond Flummerfelt has purchased an interest in the Union Meat Market at Ellensburg, Wash., and will manage the business.

C. M. Forseth has added a meat market to his general store at Firdale, Wash.

Frank Gootch has purchased the meat market from Fred J. Chambers at Bonners Ferry, Ida.

Joe Patterson has purchased the Denver Market at Spokane, Wash., from C. A. Colerney.

Hamilton Brothers, of the Enterprise Grocery, will open a meat market at El Centro, Cal.

J. R. Maguire has purchased the meat business of E. Eisenberg at Los Angeles, Cal.

W. R. Nicholls has purchased the Mallen-camp meat stock on East Main street, Jackson, Mich.

Chas. Bachman is erecting a new meat market at Martin, Mich., and will move in about April 1.

Richard Willett has engaged in the meat business at Stanton, Mich.

The Farmers' Meat Market, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by F. L. Hinman, H. F. Reese and others.

A. Peter has opened a meat market at Portage, Pa.

F. Wheeler has sold his meat market at Bennington, Vt., to G. A. Moore.

C. Sedgwick has purchased the meat market of John Schmitz at Hawarden, Ia.

C. N. Holreck has purchased the market of R. Davis at Zeoring, Ia.

New York Section

"Jack" Smith, the popular head of Swift & Company's lard department, was in New York last week calling on his many friends.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending December 13, 1913, averaged 11.58 cents per pound.

General Manager J. A. Howard, of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, was expected back this week from an extended business trip.

The next big meat trade entertainment is the annual ball of the East Side Master Butchers, at Palm Garden on the evening of January 8.

The United Dressed Beef Company has approved plans for improvements to the boiler house of its plant at First avenue and Forty-fourth street to cost in the neighborhood of \$18,000.

Max Seeman, a butcher at No. 2 Gouverneur place, the Bronx, and his son were arrested this week for assaulting a crowd of hoodlums who threw stones through their plate-glass shop windows. The gang had annoyed the butcher repeatedly, and when they broke his window he went after them.

The turkey situation for the Christmas holidays was considerably brighter than that for Thanksgiving. Turkeys were more plentiful, of better weight and condition and reasonable in price enough so that butchers hoped to "break even," at least, on their turkey trade.

One of the features of the United Dressed Beef Company employees' ball was the playing of a new national anthem composed by Mrs. Hugo Wallenstein, wife of one of the U. D. B. staff. Mr. Wallenstein has heretofore monopolized all the fame for the family, but hereafter his wife will take a big share.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending December 13, 1913, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,551 lbs.; Brooklyn, 31,979 lbs.; the Bronx, 97 lbs.; Queens, 67 lbs.; total, 35,694 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 2,510 lbs.; Brooklyn, 10 lbs.; the Bronx, 13 lbs.; total, 2,533 lbs. Poultry.—Manhattan, 5,671 lbs.; Brooklyn, 152 lbs.; Queens, 4 lbs.; Richmond, 8 lbs.; total, 5,835 lbs. Game.—Manhattan, 5,911 lbs.; Brooklyn, 747 lbs.; total, 6,658 lbs.

The big warerooms of the Western Sausage & Provision Company at No. 336 Greenwich street, presented a gala appearance in honor of the return of Mr. Hoenigsburger from a seven weeks' business trip abroad. This old and well-known company handles the products of almost every European and continental manufacturer—hams, bolognas with queer names and high prices, smoked sausages, goose breasts, every and any kind of sweet scented (and otherwise) cheeses. Their food products are gathered from the entire world, and comprise many queer speci-

mens from many lands, and each item must be sold in the language of the country which produced it. Therefore Mr. Hoenigsburger is one of our most wonderful linguists.

THE U. D. B. EMPLOYEES' BALL.

The twentieth annual entertainment and ball of the United Dressed Beef Company's Mutual Aid Society took place last Friday evening at Terrace Garden. This event always fills the Garden to its capacity. How they managed to get any more in last Friday night was a mystery; but they did. Louis Frank said they used can-openers. At any rate, the place was packed and jammed and the crowd overflowed into all the outer rooms. But everybody had a good time, and voted it "the best ever."

The hall was handsomely decorated and there were flowers in profusion. The "horse-shoe" of balcony boxes was a dazzling array of fashion and beauty, and this standard was well maintained down on the floor. The vaudeville entertainment—well, you know Benny Straus has friends in the show business, and he can get what he wants. The programme looked like it; it was an all-star entertainment which suited everybody from one end to the other. It took some time to clear the floor for dancing, but when this was accomplished the fun began and lasted until breakfast time on Saturday.

The committees which deserve credit for planning and carrying out this affair were as follows:

Entertainment Committee—Benj. Straus, chairman, Edward A. Schmidlein, John J. Spence, Edwin Stern, Abe Schiff.

Reception Committee—Jos. B. Hallinan, chairman, Philip Moebus, Jacob Kofstein, Fred Fuchs, L. Heyman, Adam Pohlman, Meyer Cohen.

Floor Committee—Daniel Schneider, chairman; Jacob Manheimer, floor manager; Dennis Daw, assistant floor manager; Adolph Knoepfle, Sol Blum, Jacob Schwartz, Joseph Porter.

Arrangement Committee—Robert Manheimer, chairman; Max Hertel, Sr., Walter Goodwin, H. C. Richter, Jacob Schwartz, Louis Schachter, William Waltz.

Press Committee—Max Mandle, chairman; Walter Blumenthal, Morris D. Solinger, Irving Blumenthal, Isaac Israelson.

Officers of the United Dressed Beef Company's Mutual Aid Society are: Sam Dreyfus, president; Matthew J. Gorey, vice-president; Fred Eintracht, treasurer; Edward A. Schmidlein, financial secretary; Maurice Siegel, recording secretary; Gus Durlacher, sergeant-at-arms; trustees, Benj. Straus, chairman; John J. Spence, Louis Stern; Dr. Leo Tobias, medical examiner. Honorary members: Walter Blumenthal, Nathan Adelsdorfer, Thomas Mitchell, Isaac Israelson, Irving Blumenthal, Lewis A. London, Martin Rothschild, Jacob London, Morris D. Solinger, William L. McCauley, Max Mandle, Theobald Umbstaetter, Hugo Wallenstein, Henry Edelmuth.

Among those in the boxes were:

J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

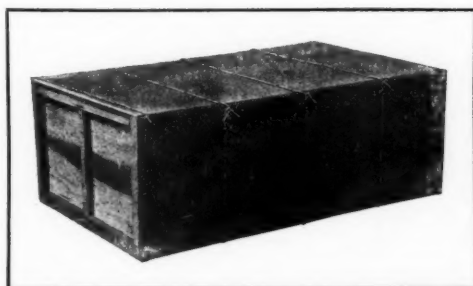
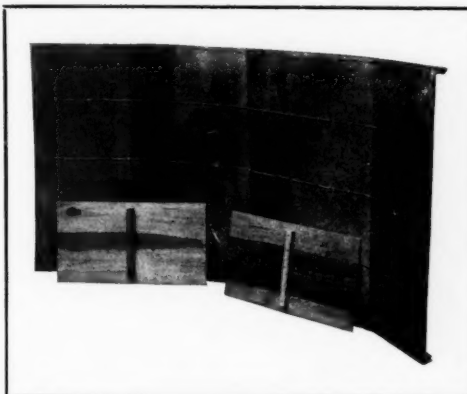
J-M Pure Cork Sheets J-M Granulated
J-M Impregnated Cork Cork
Boards J-M Hair Felt
J-M Mineral Wool J-M Weatherite Paper
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Chicago

Box A—Mr. and Mrs. W. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. I. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. D. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bear, Miss Mildred Pam, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vogel. Box B—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob London, Miss Hattie Wasserman, Miss Gertrude London, Charles Pollack, Myron Lowenthal, Emanuel J. London. Box C—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Levy and son, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Levy and son. Box D—Mr. and Mrs. B. Straus, Mrs. Straus, Dr. and Mrs. Jacobs.

Box 1—Mr. and Mrs. L. J. London, Lewis A. London, Mrs. L. A. London, Dr. David H. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Miss Edith London, E. A. London, Mort. Gottlieb, Chester Lawrence. Box 2—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bernstein, Miss Bernstein, Mr. and Mrs. Sam T. Brunner, Henry Bernstein, Lawrence Marcus and sister, Mr. Zimmerman.

Box 3—Mr. and Mrs. Morris D. Solinger, David Samuels and wife. Box 4—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edelmuth. Box 5—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Adelsdorfer, Jacob Adelsdorfer, Jennie Adelsdorfer, Meyer Adelsdorfer, Mr. and Mrs. George Kern, Misses Lena and Matilda Kern, Alfred Hochstein, Miss Eva Ohlbaum.

Box 6—Mr. and Mrs. Israelson, Mr. and Mrs. Slaff, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kirschbaum, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kirschbaum, Miss Hazel Wallace, of Stattsburg, N. C. Box 7—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Baum, Miss Nellie Baum. Box 8—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wallenstein, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Gilmartin, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Frankel, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Jones, I. J. Lambert.

Box 9—Mr. and Mrs. D. Schneider, Miss Eugenie Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Knoepfle, Herman Schneider, Chas. Beck, Miss Sophia Buehler, Miss Louise K. Umbstaetter, Chas. F. Umbstaetter. Box 10—Dr. J. H. Ferster, Dr. R. S. MacKellar, Mr. R. S. MacKellar, John Derlin, Thos. Weldon, B. V. Traynor, Benj. Weinstein.

Box 11—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goggin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thosen, Mr. and Mrs. John Kreeb, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kreeb, Miss K. Rabock, Miss D. Thriss, Ed. Kreeb, Mrs. K.

Rabock, Alfred Rabock, Miss Alma Linsley. Box 12—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dashew, Miss S. V. Turitz.

Box 13—Mr. George Edwards, Mr. Chas. Barry, of Chicago; Mr. J. D. Smith, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Brien. Box 14—H. Hirsch, Miss Blanche Hirsch, Mrs. Herman Hirsch, Miss H. Lowell, Miss Adelaide L. Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Goldman, Henry Plaut. Box 15—Mr. and Mrs. Al. Brenauer, J. Weil and sisters, Sidney Rice and sister, Miss Heins and sister, Mrs. B. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schiff, S. Kahn, Miss Birdie Gottlieb.

Box 16—Heyman Green and wife, Philip Swirsky, Walter Plautt, Sam Retzsky. Box 17—Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bachheimer, M. M. Behrens, Miss B. Schoenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Meyer, Mrs. M. Schwartz. Box 18—Mr. James W. Brice, Messrs. Brown and Shaw.

Box 19—Herman Brand and wife, Miss Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Felsenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Ackerman, Gus Felsenthal. Box 20—Mr. and Mrs. David Link, Miss Lillian Link, Mr. Fred. H. Cooper. Box 21—Mrs. Geo. Worms, Mrs. Henry Schwartz, Mrs. Moses Schwartz. Box 22—Mr. and Mrs. Trott, Miss Young, Miss Brinkerhoff.

Box 23—Mr. and Mrs. T. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frederick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Hall, Miss Hattie Muller. Box 24—Mr. and Mrs. Max Mandle, Mr. Sid. Bernstein and Miss Beatrice Kahn, Mr. J. W. Scheren and Miss H. Silverstein, Mr. B. Berkenfeld and Miss Elias, Mr. William and Miss Blum.

Box 25—Richard Webber, William Webber, E. Perl.

Box 26—The Tammany Club; Edwin F. Boyle, Martin G. McCul, John R. Egan, Jos. McComarke, John G. Dallas, Jos. G. Conlon, Jas. H. Quinn, P. C. Cooke, G. J. Sutton, Adolphus Ehret, T. F. Sweeney, Moses Greenbaum.

Others present were: H. A. Smith, superintendent of the U. D. B. Co.; Superintendent A. McKenzie, of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, and Mrs. McKenzie, John J. Spence, Miss Spence, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hallinan, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Schmidlein, Mr. Frederick Schmidlein, Miss Adela Schmidlein, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Richter, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Poehlman, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Simon, Dennis Daw and wife, William Watson and wife, Miss Williamson and brother, Miss Lottie Schafer, Miss M. Levine, Miss B. Levine, Miss Slee, Miss Curran, Miss Kurkawitz, M. Gorey, Miss Hannah Gutterman, Mr. and Mrs. Ike Levy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lesser, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Levy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ackerman, Messrs. Levy Brothers, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. M. Wetzstein, Irving Wetzstein, Benjamin Wetzstein, Walter Plaut, Henry Plaut, Misses Jessie and Florence Simon and Fanny Klein, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon, of the S. and S. Company; Nathan Sulzberger, of the S. and S. Company; Mr. and Mrs. Westerhold, Mr. and Mrs. Eichholz, Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Mackel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. I. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. I. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. D. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Golden, Mr. and Mrs. L. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. S. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Schreckinger, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Max Klein, Mr. and Mrs. L. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nephau, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Theobald, Sam Meyer, of Armour & Company; Mr. and Mrs. Max Heilman, Mr. and Mrs. Marluck, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wertheim, Mr. and Mrs. M. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bachheimer, Miss B. Gottlieb, Sidney Half, Misses B. and M. Levine, Miss L. Schaeffer, Miss M. Willemson, A. J. Williams, of the I. Cahn Company; Miss Horowitz, Miss Brenner, Mr. and Miss A. Cahn, Ed Bell, of the James Putler Company; George Kern, E. Piggard, J. Weill, S. Schiff, Miss T. Heins, Miss A. Heins, S. Rice, J. Rice, Mrs. B. Gutman and S. Kahn.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.05@8.75
Poor to fair native steers.....	5.50@7.00
Oxen and stags.....	5.00@7.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	5.00@7.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	7.90@9.40

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, com. to choice, per 100 lbs....	8.00@11.75
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	@ 7.75
Live calves, grassers.....	4.75@ 5.75
Live veal calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs..	@ 5.00
Live veal calves, culls.....	6.00@ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium to good.....	7.25@ 8.10
Live lambs, culls.....	5.00@ 6.00
Live sheep, ewes.....	3.50@ 4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	8.35@ 8.40
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8.50
Pigs.....	@ 8.20
Rough.....	7.20@ 7.40

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy.....	13½@14
Choice, native light.....	13 @ 13½
Native, common to fair.....	12 @ 13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 13
Choice native light.....	12½@13
Native, common to fair.....	12½@13
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 12½
Choice Western, light.....	11 @ 12
Common to fair Texas.....	10 @ 11
Good to choice helpers.....	@ 12
Common to fair helpers.....	11½@12
Choice cows.....	10½@11
Common to fair cows.....	@ 10½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	@ 10

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	14 @ 15	@ 15½
No. 2 ribs.....	12 @ 13	@ 14½
No. 3 ribs.....	10 @ 11	@ 13½
No. 1 loins.....	14 @ 15	@ 16½
No. 2 loins.....	12 @ 13	@ 15½
No. 3 loins.....	10 @ 11	@ 14½
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	13 @ 14	14½@15½
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@ 13½	13½@14½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@ 13	12½@13½
No. 1 rounds.....	11½@12½	@ 12½
No. 2 rounds.....	10½@11½	@ 11½
No. 3 rounds.....	9½@10½	@ 11
No. 1 chucks.....	11 @ 12	@ 13
No. 2 chucks.....	9½@10½	@ 12½
No. 3 chucks.....	8½@ 9½	@ 12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@ 19
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@ 17
Western calves, choice.....	@ 16½
Western calves, fair to good.....	12½@14½
Western calves, common.....	11 @ 12
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@ 11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 10½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 11
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 11½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 11½
Pigs.....	@ 11½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 14½
Lambs, good.....	@ 13
Lambs, medium to good.....	@ 12½
Sheep, choice.....	@ 10½
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 9½
Sheep, culls.....	@ 8½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@ 17
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@ 16½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@ 16½
Smoked picnic, light.....	@ 13½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@ 13
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 13

Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 17½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 16
Dried beef sets.....	@ 28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@ 18
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 14

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	12½@15½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12 @ 14½
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@ 32
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@ 31
Shoulders, city.....	13 @ 13½
Shoulders, Western.....	12½@13
Butts, regular.....	13½@14
Butts, boneless.....	15 @ 15½
Fresh hams, city.....	@ 15
Fresh hams, Western.....	14 @ 14½
Fresh picnic hams.....	@ 12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	per 100 pcs.....\$95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per	100 pcs.....80.00@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	50.00@ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	95.00@ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	100 pcs.....90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over.....	250.00@255.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@ 14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	12½@13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	45 @50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	45 @90c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	25 @30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@ 15c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	8½@10c. a pound
Oxtails.....	8 @ 9c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 6c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@ 27c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	20 @35c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	8 @ 8½c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	15½@16c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@ 12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@ 90
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 60
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@ 50
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@ 50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.	@ 25
Hog, American, free of salt, tea. or bbls.,	per lb., f. o. b. New York.....@ 70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@ 70
Hog, middles.....	@ 11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chi-	cago.....@ 18½
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New	York.....@ 27
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York..	@ 78
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago....	@ 75
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19	21
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	16½	18½
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	12	15
Allspice.....	5½	7½
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	7	9
Cloves.....	16	19
Ginger.....	9	12
Mace.....	65	70

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 5
Refined—Granulated.....	@ 5½
Crystals.....	5½@ 7
Powdered.....	@ 6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .26
No. 2 skins.....	@ .24
No. 3 skins.....	@ .14
Branded skins.....	@ .18
Ticky skins.....	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .24
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .22
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@ 2.80
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@ 2.55
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@ 2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@ 2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@ 2.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ 2.70
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.20
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.10
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 3.70
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 3.45
Branded kips.....	@ 1.90
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 2.25
Ticky kips.....	@ 2.15
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 2.60

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Dry-picked—	
Md., Delaware and Jersey fancy.....	@ 26
Md., Delaware and Jersey, poor to fair..	@ 20
Virginia, selected, fancy.....	@ 25
Virginia, poor to fair.....	@ 20
State and Penn., selected fancy.....	@ 25
Western, small boxes, dry-pick., selected	fancy.....@ 24
Western, bbls., dry-pick., selected fancy..	@ 23
Western, bbls., dry-pick., avg. best.....	@ 22
Western, bbls., scalded, selected fancy..	@ 23½
Ohio and Michigan, bbls., scalded, selected	fancy.....@ 24
Turkeys, poor.....	@ 18
Chickens—	
Dry packed.....	@ 20
Broilers, in bbls., fancy.....	@ 23
Roasting.....	@ 25
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-	picked, fancy.....@ 18
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry	picked.....@ 14½
Fowl—iced, bbls.—	
Western, dry-picked, 4 lbs.....	@ 16½
Southern and S. Western, dry-picked....	@ 16
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@ 12½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per	doz.....@ 4.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby, per lb.....	13½@14
Chickens, Western, per lb.....	@ 13½
Chickens, per lb., Southern.....	@ 13½
Fowls, via freight, average, fine.....	@ 18
Fowls, via express.....	@ 16½
Old Roosters, per lb.....	@ 12
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed.....	@ 18
Ducks, other nearby, spring.....	@ 18
Ducks, West. and So., per lb.....	@ 16
Geese, per lb.....	@ 14
Guineas, per pair.....	@ 65

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras.....	@ 37
Creamery, Firsts.....	@ 34
Process, Extras.....	24½@25½
Process, Firsts.....	23 @ 24

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	@ 37
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@ 35
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	@ 34
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	@ 32

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$21.50	@ 22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	28.00	@ 29.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....		@ 2.95
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....		@ 3.25
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.20	@ 2.22½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	25.00	@ 26.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent, ammonia, f. o. b. New York	3.20	and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	3.07½	and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.	7.00	@ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de- livered, New York (nominal).....	3.55	and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos- Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New- port News.....	3.60	and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....		nominal
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	3.10	@ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	3.10	@ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston..	6.50	@ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50	@ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75	@ 4.00

